FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 75 *18 April 1978*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Marxist Philosophers Hold Ninth Conference in Berlin [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Apr] AA 1 1/A6
SED Official Describes CEMA Integration at Meeting AA 1 1/A6

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WFTU Ninth Congress Continues in Prague A 1 1/A7
Brezhnev Greetings Reported A 1 1/A7
17 Apr Proceedings Reported A 1 1/A7
GDR's Tisch Addresses Congress A 2 1/A8
Hoffmann, Kabrhelova Meet Delegates A 2 1/A8
Cuban Delegate Arrives [Havana] A 3 1/A9
PLO Trade Union Leader Praises WFTU Session [Sofia TRUD 14 Apr] A 3 1/A9

BULGARIA

NARODNA MLADEZH Discusses Neutron Bomb Decision [Koralov, 12 Apr] C 1 1/A10
Army Daily Accuses U.S. 'Hawks' of Obstructing SALT Talks [NARODNA ARMIYA 14 Apr] C 2 1/A11
BCP Sends Greetings to Norwegian Communists' Congress C 2 1/A11
Todor Zhivkov Visits Burgas Okrug 13 Apr C 3 1/A12
Stanko Todorov Visits Sofia Plant 13 Apr C 3 1/A12
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Interviews Agriculture Minister [14 Apr] C 3 1/A12
Soviet, Bulgarian Trade Ministers Meet in Moscow C 4 1/A13
Bulgarian, Yugoslav Journalists Sign Cooperation Plan C 4 1/A13
Bulgaria, Poland Sign Power Supply Agreement in Warsaw C 4 1/A13
Stoichkov-Led Delegation Returns From CSSR C 5 1/A14
Bulgarian Representative Speaks at UN Economic Commission C 5 1/A14
New Ambassador Appointed to Yugoslavia C 5 1/A14
Briefs: Delegation Returns From Tripoli; TU Delegation to CSSR; Mladenov in Vidin; Leaders at Funeral; Bulgarian-Soviet Press Club; May International Hunting Conference; Bulgarian-Polish Talks; Yordanov at BZNS Conference C 5 1/A14

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Husak, Hula Toasts at Luncheons in FRG D 1 1/B2
Husak 11 Apr Toast [RUDE PRAVO 12 Apr] D 1 1/B2
Hula, Genscher Toasts Reported [RUDE PRAVO 11 Apr] D 2 1/B3
CPCZ Secretary Beno Leaves for Visit to USSR D 3 1/B4
USSR Deputy Defense Minister Moskalenko Visits Moravia [Bratislava PRAVDA 10 Apr] D 3 1/B4

Procrastination on SALT Could Cause Missed Opportunity [Kunc in LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 13 Apr]	D 4	1/B5
Comment on U.S. Neutron Bomb Production Plans Noted [PRACE, Bratislava PRAVDA]	D 4	1/B5
CPCZ Leaders Attend District Party Conferences	D 5	1/B6
Kapek, Hula Address Conferences	D 6	1/B7
Korcak Speaks at Conference	D 7	1/B8
Indra, Kempny Addresses Reported	D 8	1/B9
District Party Conferences Continue	D 8	1/B9
Conferences Close 16 Apr	D 9	1/B10
Czechoslovakia Agrees To Limit Steel Shipments to EEC [London THE FINANCIAL TIMES 14 Apr]	D 10	1/B11
Briefs: Japanese Trade Delegation Departs; Sowing in Central Bohemia	D 10	1/B11

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Commentator Discusses SALT II, Vance's Moscow Visit [Leuschner]	E 1	1/B12
Commentator Warns Against Blackmail Attempt at SALT [Kurze]	E 2	1/B13
DKP's Mies Visits GDR, Holds Talks With SED Leaders	E 3	1/B14
Received by Honecker	E 3	1/B14
Meets With Krenz	E 4	1/C1
Norden Receives CSSR National Front Delegation	E 5	1/C2
SED Sends Message to Norwegian CP Congress [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Apr]	E 5	1/C2
Further Reportage on S-Bahn Arson Attacks	E 6	1/C3
Foreign Ministry Delivers Protest	E 6	1/C3
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Report [13 Apr]	E 6	1/C3

HUNGARY

Further Reportage on Huszar Visit to USSR	F 1	1/C4
Received by Baybakov	F 1	1/C4
Returns to Hungary	F 1	1/C4
Status of Spring Planting, Agricultural Work Assessed [NEPSZABADSAG 8 Apr]	F 1	1/C4

POLAND

Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Reviews MBFR Talks	G 1	1/C5
Sejm Delegation Continues Activities in Belgium	G 1	1/C5
Portuguese CP Delegation Visit Reported	G 1	1/C5
TRYBUNA LUDU Scores PRC's Stand on Neutron Bomb [12 Apr]	G 2	1/C6
PAP Reviews Article on Western Continuation of Arms Race [TRYBUNA LUDU]	G 3	1/C7
Correspondent Discusses Grains, Fodder Production [Bobula in TRYBUNA LUDU 13 Apr]	G 3	1/C7
SLOWO POWSZECHNE Calls for Effective Social Control [J.S., 13 Apr]	G 4	1/C8
SLOWO POWSZECHNE Raps Arbitrary Price Hikes [AKR, 12 Apr]	G 6	1/C10

ROMANIA

More on Ceausescu's U.S. Visit	H	1	1/C11
Speaks at Dallas Reception [SCINTEIA 16 Apr]	H	1	1/C11
Elena Ceausescu Awarded Diploma	H	1	1/C11
Ceausescu Arrives in New Orleans	H	2	1/C12
Visits Offshore Rig	H	2	1/C12
New Orleans Mayor Hosts Dinner	H	3	1/C13
Ceausescu Speaks at Dinner	H	4	1/C14
Ceausescu Arrives in New York	H	5	1/D1
Ceausescu's New York Activities	H	5	1/D1
Receives New York Businessmen	H	6	1/D2
Attends New York Luncheon	H	7	1/D3
Concludes U.S. Visit, Departs	H	8	1/D4
Ceausescu Returns to Bucharest	H	8	1/D4
AGERPRES Reports on Communique	H	8	1/D4
Oprea, Avram Meet Businessmen	H	9	1/D5

YUGOSLAVIA

USSR Culture Minister Demichev Concludes Visit, Departs	I	1	1/D6
Djuranovic Receives Demichev	I	1	1/D6
Demichev Leaves for Moscow	I	1	1/D6
Joint Communique Issued on Visit by Turkish Prime Minister	I	1	1/D6
Delegation Leaves for Havana Nonalined Meeting	I	4	1/D9
Grlickov Leads Delegation to Spanish CP Congress	I	5	1/D10
Received by Tito	I	5	1/D10
Delegation Departs for Madrid	I	5	1/D10
17 Apr Madrid Arrival	I	5	1/D10
Kurtovic Nominated Candidate for SAWPY President [POLITIKA 8 Apr]	I	6	1/D11
Price Rise Details Outlined at Press Conference	I	6	1/D11

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54

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MARXIST PHILISOPHERS HOLD NINTH CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

AU161724Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Even more than in the past, philosophers of the academies of the socialist countries want to carry out joint research on topical problems of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and to cope in joint work with tasks of the contemporary ideological class struggle.

These and other interesting topics are being discussed by the directors of the institutes for philosophy of the academies of sciences at their ninth conference, which began on Tuesday in the GDR capital. The participants come from the Bulgarian People's Republic, the CSSR, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, the MPR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Prof Dr Manfred Buhr, director of the Central Institute for Philosophy at the GDR Academy of Sciences, stressed in a talk with the press: "While in the past, bilateral projects were predominant, we are now proceeding more and more to multilateral work. An example of this is the teaching material for Marxist-Leninist philosophy which we are currently working out together."

At the 3-day conference in Berlin also other work on the methodology of the social sciences is to be coordinated on the basis of the draft of the long-term program of multilateral cooperation of scientific institutions of the socialist countries in the field of social sciences. Another point on the conference agenda is the curriculum for the Varna summer school of Marxist-Leninist philosophers.

SED OFFICIAL DESCRIBES CEMA INTEGRATION AT MEETING

LD172137Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1903 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Dresden--Thanks to their stable, crisis-free economic growth, the CEMA countries were able to expand their position as the largest and most dynamic economic region of the world and to further change the economic balance of power to the advantage of socialism, Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said at a large-scale meeting with 1,200 SED propaganda officials in Dresden on Monday. In his address on the subject of "Current Tasks of Socialist Economic Integration With the USSR and the Other CEMA Fraternal Countries," the speaker characterized socialist economic integration as an essential feature of the advanced socialist society.

Paul Verner said that an important current task is to strengthen efforts for high efficiency and an increasingly close division of labor and cooperation with research institutes and enterprises of fraternal countires. He praised direct cooperation in Research, above all with the Soviet Union, as an effective way of achieving real top quality performance within the shortest space of time. It is a question of utilizing these possibilities even more comprehensively in order to speed up scientific and technical progress.

Referring to questions of international specialization and cooperation, Paul Verner stressed the need to always thoroughly prepare all measures in this field from the viewpoint of the overall national economy, also taking into consideration the mutual advantages. Based on the latest discoveries in science and technology, specialization must help to strengthen the economy's material and technical basis and to increase its export potential on an all-round basis.

WFTU NINTH CONGRESS CONTINUES IN PRAGUE

Brezhnev Greetings Reported

LD1620447 Prague CTK in English 1737 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 16, CETEKA--The noble goals of the struggle for mankind to be rid of the threat of a nuclear war are in the forefront of the activities of trade unions of all trends, Soviet Communist Party General Secretary and President Leonid Brezhnev said in a message to the Ninth World Trade Union Congress, which opened in Prague today.

No task is more urgent than that of stopping the arms race escalated by aggressive imperialist forces and opponents of detente. Continuous arms production is already now a heavy burden for the working class and all working people, the message said.

It is the duty of politicians and statesmen to meet the demand of nations for stopping the further round of armaments, for devoting the huge funds used on armaments, to creative goals, and for disarmament. The Soviet Union has done and will do everything to avert a new world war and stop preparations for war, the message stressed.

The action unity of the trade unions is one of the chief sources of strength of the world's working class. The working people of the USSR and the other socialist countries are striving for the cohesion of the organized workers' and trade union movement.

Soviet trade unions have been actively cooperating with the World Federation of Trade Union's since its foundation. They support the WFTU's effort to unite trade union organizations of all trends and help increase the authority of the WFTU and the effectiveness of its work, the message added.

17 Apr Proceedings Reported

LD1716217 Prague CTK in English 1141 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 17, CETEKA--The 9th World Trade Union Congress continues here today by a debate on the opening report delivered yesterday by General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) Pierre Gensous. Today's morning session was presided over by the WFTU vice president and president of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Shripad Amrit Dange. The delegates assess the activity of trade union federations and the World Federation of Trade Unions and discuss questions related to the position, rights and interests of the working class and the role of trade unions in the struggle for peace and security of nations.

Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR Aleksey Shibayev was the first to take the floor in the debate.

Member of the leadership of the National Federation of Public Services Workers of Costa Rica Alfaro Zunica spoke about the struggle of Costa Rican trade unionists against the bourgeoisie, corruption and against the country's economic dependence on transnational monpolies.

George Seguy, general secretary of the biggest French TU organization, the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) appreciated the good preparation of the current congress. He dealt with the consequences of the crisis of capitalism for the French working people and analyzed the results of the recent elections to the French National Assembly. George Seguy also expressed CGT's stand on the further activity of the WFTU.

Antoine Nijembazi, deputy secretary-general of the Burundi Labour Union focused on the development of the trade union and patriotic movement of his country and informed the delegates of the growing influence of trade unions on the working people of Burundi.

Gheorge Pana, chairman of the Romanian Central Trade Union Council, spoke about the share of trade unions in Romania's economic development, and about the development of socialist democracy, documented by the ever broader participation of workers in administration and management.

He also spoke about the need of unity in the elimination of the present problems of mankind, especially backwards, and initiative towards disarmament, freedom and social certainties of the working people.

Motaone Tlelasa of the Lesotho Federation of Labour stressed the role of trade unions in the developing countries, and appreciated the aid granted by the World Federation of Trade Unions to trade union organizations in the ideological sphere.

Bertil Bolin, deputy director-general of the International Labour Office, spoke about possibilities of further cooperation between the WFTU and ILO.

GDR's Tisch Addresses Congress

LD172218Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1847 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Prague--The second day of the Ninth WFTU Congress is devoted to debates.

During the afternoon session Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB, conveyed the greetings of the 8.5 million GDR trade unionists. "There is no doubt that this Ninth WFTU Congress is of great importance for the international trade union movement," Harry Tisch said. "Taking into consideration historic experiences, the WFTU has, since its foundation, always stood up for peace, democracy and social progress and opposed every form of national and social oppression. Aware of our responsibility toward the interests of the working class and all workers, this must continue to be our aim in the future."

Harry Tisch expressed the view that documents submitted to the congress and the report of the WFTU secretary general form a good foundation for successfully conducting the trade unions' struggle in accordance with the current requirements.

Harry Tisch described the struggle for peace as the trade unions' most important task. "It is the order of mankind that the international trade union movement involves itself more actively in the conflict of war and peace, transcending ideological, political and organizational borders." In this connection he decisively opposed those forces which are today demanding the neutron bomb.

Harry Tisch emphatically tackled anticommunism as the "basic folly of our epoch" which also damaged and still damages today the international trade union movement. One should consider who is always stirring up anticommunism and in whose interests this is.

Hoffmann, Kabrhelova Meet Delegates

LD170857Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Women delegates to the Ninth WFTU Congress held a friendly meeting with WFTU representatives and the Central Trade Union Council in Prague's Hotel International yesterday.

The meeting was attended by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, vice president of WFTU and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union; Pierre Gensous, WFTU general secretary; and other leading WFTU and Central Trade Union Council representatives.

Cuban Delegate Arrives

FL151946Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Apr 78 FL

[Text] It was learned in the Czechoslovak capital that the Cuban delegation to the Ninth WFTU Congress today arrived in Prague and attended the first official ceremony of the event. Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers--CTC--attended the symbolic delivery of the new WFTU building in Prague and the placement of the first stone of the 1 May monument. At the dais of the event along with Veiga was WFTU President Enrique Pastorino and top labor leaders of several countries; the USSR, GDR and Czechoslovakia among others.

PLO TRADE UNION LEADER PRAISES WFTU SESSION

AU171730Y Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 14 Apr 78 AU

[Statement by Fathi ar-Raghib, secretary general of the Joint Federation of Palestinian Workers: "Historical Step Along the Path of Struggle"]

[Text] There can be no doubt whatsoever that the WFTU represents the greatest progressive trade union force in the world; it is an organization that rallies millions of working people in its ranks. The actions of this organization are devoted to the defense of the interests of the working class against exploitation by the monopolies, against all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism. The activities of the WFTU are welcomed by all working people throughout the world with great satisfaction.

In this respect the Ninth World Congress of Trade Unions, in our opinion, represents an important historical step forward along the path of the struggles waged by the working class at the present stage of development, a stage of development in which the working class is subjected to the counteroffensive of imperialism and capitalism which are trying to restore their influence and resume their economic positions. It is a stage when, as a result of the existing economic crisis, the situation of millions of working people is deteriorating.

We must stress the important and efficient role the WFTU is playing in defense of the just cause of the Palestinian people and of our working people at international forums. This position of the WFTU contributes toward making the broad strata of working people throughout the world acquainted with our cause, it contributes to the development of actions of solidarity and support for our just cause.

Our hopes, focused on the Ninth WFTU Congress, are well justified. We are deeply convinced that the decisions this congress will adopt will be in the interest of the struggle and unity of the working class and of the whole world. We are convinced that the WFTU will remain loyal to its principles, to the line which it is following. The workers' detachments which are members of this organization will resolutely oppose anyone who might try to undermine its prestige among the working people. This is why, we think, that it is necessary to do everything within our power in order to strengthen the WFTU ranks; this is a prerequisite for the unity of action of working people throughout the world.

NARODNA MLADEZH DISCUSSES NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

AU1718 24Y Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 12 Apr 78 p 3 AU

[Untitled commentary by Lyubomir Koralov]

[Text] Contradictory reports on President Carter's decision regarding the neutron bomb's production and its stockpiling in Western Europe are continuing to be spread in Washington and in a number of West European countries, NATO member states. According to various sources, the final decision on beginning the neutron weapon's production will be made in mid-April. At that time, the NATO leaders will meet in Copenhagen to discuss the problem of stockpiling nuclear warheads in Western Europe.

These reports are only part of the "list" of the many steps which the circles linked with the NATO industrial-military complex and the NATO generals will undertake in order to shock and confuse public opinion in their countries. It is obvious that the propaganda campaign aimed at praising this new barbaric weapon is entering into a new, more dangerous phase. Having passed through a period of unrestrained praise of its "humane" and "defensive" qualities, the "neutron" propaganda swept over the Western public with dozens of articles and commentaries based on the rotten principle of anti-Sovietism but full of "convincing" assertions (such as these of the British DAILY EXPRESS) that the neutron bomb was supposed to make the military organization of the North Atlantic pact more effective, to contribute to the balance of powers of the European armed forces and, in the final analysis, to contribute to safeguarding peace. Such manipulation of the consciousness of millions of people must, according to the accounts of the neutron strategists, prepare the atmosphere for the unimpeded achievement of the Pentagon's plans. The recent tour of Joseph Luns, NATO secretary general, has pursued the same goal. He had the task of convincing the leaders in a number of countries who had a negative stand toward the neutron tactics of military and political blackmail, to accept the placement of the neutron bomb in Western Europe.

The new phase of this campaign--suggestion and influence--is gradually being replaced by another method--the "policy of fait accompli"--a method frequently being used. This "replacement" is to be seen in the intention of the NATO leaders' conference in Copenhagen to make a special appeal to President Carter to begin the neutron bomb's production without any consent of the West European governments. In order to accept this fait accompli more easily and without any opposition, however, the NATO countries' public is being constantly and insistently attacked with a great amount of information and disinformation connected with the forthcoming decision. Thus the man on the street in Western Europe, tired of walking in the dark in this labyrinth of vague assertions and fear of the neutron bomb, can apathetically accept the news that neutron weapons have been stockpiled in the NATO arsenal--weapons which will be used as a means for restoring the old "policy from the position of strength" and as a medium of exchange in the negotiations with the East.

The reply of the West European peoples and of the soberly thinking people throughout the world, however, does not coincide with the preliminary outlined results of the neutron campaign which has been so carefully prepared and carried out. The wave of protests and indignation is spreading all over the world. The socialist countries have pointed out the solution--a mutual renunciation of the neutron weapon's production. Regardless of Washington's and the NATO generals' unwillingness, they must seriously think over this unique possibility dictated by time and accept the proposed constructive approach in the interest of world peace and thus must give up their dangerous plans.

ARMY DAILY ACCUSES U.S. 'HAWKS' OF OBSTRUCTING SALT TALKS

AU141140Y Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 14 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA)--"The problem of strategic arms limitation is a matter of prime importance and urgency for both the progress of international detente and the development of Soviet-American relations in particular" writes NARODNA ARMIYA today.

In its commentary "SALT Two: A Choice of the Road for Years to Come," the daily tells that the history of the USSR-U.S. negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms (SALT) has already marked a number of practical stages, such as the treaty on limiting the anti-missile defence systems, the temporary treaty on some measures to limit strategic armaments (OSNO) and the 1974 Vladivostok agreement on concluding a fresh long-term OSNO agreement. The SALT-two had to enter the ranks of concluded agreements last October, but its signing is still stalled due to the U.S. stands.

"Against such a hope-inspiring background, the U.S.-launched multi-level anti-Soviet campaign, that has aroused a multi-level response and still arouses it, prompts the conclusion that the main aim of detente enemies lies in sabotaging the achievement of a second SALT" writes NARODNA ARMIYA. It is added in the commentary that professing themselves against any easing and favourable development of Soviet-American relations, the U.S. "hawks" see in the SALT talks, and not without reason, the key to the solution of many problems, a solution which their wish is to frustrate at any cost.

"It is more than clear that in the present situation of parity of forces, the realistic approach of the U.S. will prove essential for the signing of the SALT two" writes the daily, adding that such a realistic approach had been insisted on by Mr Leonid Brezhnev in his speech aboard the cruiser Admiral Senyavin.

NARODNA ARMIYA brings the attention of its readers to the fact that the limitation of strategic arms, being not a single but a continuous process, makes the pro or con decision stand for the road to be chosen for years to come.

"Peoples look forward to Washington politicians hopeful that wisdom and realism will take the upper hand and that by concrete steps they will assure the coming generation of their concern for peace, and the fate of the present and the coming generations" writes NARODNA ARMIYA in conclusion.

BCP SENDS GREETINGS TO NORWEGIAN COMMUNISTS' CONGRESS

AU141123Y Sofia BTA in English 0814 GMT 14 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA)--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party sent a message of greetings to the delegates of the 16th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party. The message stresses that the Bulgarian communists with great interest follow the life and development of the Norwegian Communist Party--the vanguard of the working class and the consistent defender of the vital interests of the Norwegian working people. The struggle of the Norwegian communists for the establishment of the process of detente, their contribution to consolidation of unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism have the warmest feelings and fraternal support of the Bulgarian communists.

Wishing new successes in raising the role and increasing the influence of the Norwegian Communist Party, the message conveys confidence that the congress' decisions will help the process of rallying all democratic and progressive forces against the offensive of the monopolies, in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress in the world.

TODOR ZHIVKOV VISITS BURGAS OKRUG 13 APR

AU1421O1Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Apr 78 AU

[Summary] Comrade Todor Zhivkov arrived in Burgas yesterday. A meeting was held in front of the Burgas City People's Council. Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the Burgas Okrug Party Committee, welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov who conveyed greetings to the working people."

Todor Zhivkov then met the members of the Okrug Party Committee Bureau and of the Okrug People's Council Executive Committee where he was briefed on the development so far of the socioeconomic okrug plan.

A meeting with the party, state, economic and public okrug aktiv was held at the home of a petrochemical worker last night. A report on behalf of the working people from Burgas Okrug emphasizing their successes was presented to Todor Zhivkov. "Todor Zhivkov, who was greatly applauded, conveyed greetings to the working people of Burgas Okrug for their successes achieved on the eve of the national party conference, successes that are placing the okrug in first place in the struggle to implement the strategic slogan for high efficiency and high quality. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also spoke about certain problems of the country's socioeconomic development. He devoted special attention to the issues connected with perfecting the planning management and socialist organization of labor with which the national party conference will deal, and he also emphasized their particular importance for the rapid development of the advanced socialist society. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also touched on certain topical problems of the international situation."

Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by Nikolay Zhishev and other okrug leaders, today visited the Lenin agroindustrial complex in Burgas. In the afternoon, Todor Zhivkov visited the Vasil Kolarov cable producing plant and met with the leadership of the "cables and conductors" economic combine.

STANKO TODOROV VISITS SOFIA PLANT 13 APR

AU131952Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov today visited the Elektronika plant in Sofia and acquainted himself with the new products included in the plant's 1978 production program. Comrade Stanko Todorov touched on the major tasks facing the plant in connection with fulfilling the 5-year plan and particularly its exporting obligations, as well as on the need to deepen integration with the Soviet Union and on the problems of the social development of the workers' collective.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU141720Y Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 14 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA)--In its today's issue RABOTNICHESKO DELO brings out an interview with Mr Gancho Krustev, minister of agriculture and the food industry. The minister reviews the tasks facing the national agro-industrial complex in the context of the forthcoming national party conference.

It is said in the interview that the national agro-industrial complex is at present the country's largest and most complex one, turning out from one-fourth to one-third of the gross national product and exports, and more than 40 percent of the commodity funds. The complex's fixed capital exceeds 8,500 million leva. It is staffed with more than 20,000 higher-education and some 30,000 secondary-education specialists. All this accounts for the great responsibility of the complex's management in solving the tasks as laid down in the report on the matters of planning and labour organization of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, reads the interview.

Further on the minister of agriculture sets forth the key tasks the national agricultural complex has to cope with. They mostly stem from the necessity to find a better crops' structure, to utilize concentration and specialization to a greater effect and to plan the overall farmers' work.

Mr Krustev says that the new regulation for the organization of production, labour and management in the complex will solve many major problems, such as extra material incentives, stronger inter-team structure and the introduction of the multiplication method. The minister of agriculture stresses the necessity of raising personal responsibility of cadres in agriculture.

SOVIET, BULGARIAN TRADE MINISTERS MEET IN MOSCOW

AU131958Y Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Moscow, April 13 (BTA correspondent)--A meeting between the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, and the Soviet minister of foreign trade, Mr Nikolay Patolichev, was held here today. At the meeting the two ministers discussed matters of furthering Bulgaria-Soviet trade and economic relations. The meeting was attended by Mr Dimitar Zhulev, Bulgaria's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

BULGARIAN, YUGOSLAV JOURNALISTS SIGN COOPERATION PLAN

AU131956Y Sofia BTA in English 1907 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 13 (BTA)--A 1978 cooperation plan was signed here today by the unions of Bulgarian and Yugoslav journalists. This year a stress is to be laid on the exchange of specialized groups of journalists who are to attend professional meetings. Yugoslav journalists will attend thematic meetings on the matters of criticism and the mass media and on the development of socialist culture which the Union of Bulgarian Journalists will host. Bulgaria will send to Yugoslavia journalists to attend the international meeting on tourism and the international symposium on the world's new economic problems. The two unions will cooperate in exchanges of newspaper and magazine journalists. On signing the protocol a mutual wish was expressed for the creative cooperation between Bulgarian and Yugoslav journalists to be furthered.

BULGARIA, POLAND SIGN POWER SUPPLY AGREEMENT IN WARSAW

AU131954Y Sofia BTA in English 1857 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Warsaw, April 13 (BTA correspondent)--Today Mr Nikola Todoriev, the Bulgarian minister of power generation, and Mr Andrzej Szozda, the Polish minister of power industry and nuclear energy signed an up-to-1980 protocol on cooperation in the sphere of power generation between Bulgaria and Poland.

[Words indistinct] new trend for the cooperation in that essential field of the national economy to follow.

During his visit to Poland, the Bulgarian minister was received by Mr Jan Szydlak, deputy chairman of the Polish government.

STOICHKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CSSR

AU131753Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian government-economic delegation led by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has returned from Czechoslovakia. As a chairman of the Bulgarian side, he led the delegation which attended the 19th session of the Bulgarian-Czechoslovak committee for economic and scientific technical cooperation, which was held in Prague.

BULGARIAN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION

AU142038Y Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 14 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, April 14, (BTA)--At the session in Geneva of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, Mr Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, made a statement. He gave a positive appraisal of the work of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) on the fulfillment of the principles of the final act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in the sphere of science and technology. At the same time Mr Tsvetkov drew attention to the need to solve also the trade and economic problems in the relations between countries with different social systems. In his words these questions should occupy a principal position in the activity of the committee for the development of trade with the ECE with a view to taking specific measures for doing away with the discriminatory restrictions which the Western countries impose on the socialist community.

Mr Tsvetkov dwelt on the proposal of the Soviet Union for organizing all-European congresses on problems concerning the environment and the development of transport and power. He pointed out that Bulgaria resolutely supports this proposal and pointed out that one of the fundamental tasks of the present session should be the taking of a decision for convening as early as this year of an inter-state conference at a summit level on the problems of the environment.

NEW AMBASSADOR APPOINTED TO YUGOSLAVIA

AU142033Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 14 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 14, BTA--The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree whereby Mr Stefan Petrov Iliev is relieved of his duties as ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia.

Mr Rayko Marinov Nikolov has been appointed ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TRIPOLI--The delegation of the National Committee for Defense of Peace led by Lalyu Ganchev, deputy chairman of the committee, has returned from Tripoli. The delegation took part in the International Peace Congress organized by the World Peace Congress. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 16 Apr 78 AU]

TU DELEGATION TO CSSR--A delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by Misho Mishev, the Central Council's chairman, today left for the CSSR to attend the Ninth WFTU Congress which will take place in Prague. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 78 AU]

MLADENOV IN VIDIN--Comrade Petur Mladenov has met the Vidin Okrug Party Committee Bureau and the Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. He was briefed on the successes achieved by the okrug working people on the eve of the national party conference. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 14 Apr 78 AU]

LEADERS AT FUNERAL--The funeral ceremony of the deceased Marta Popova, a people's artist, took place in Sofia today. Aleksandur Lilov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Goergi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov, Georgi Dzhagarov and Lyubomir Bavlov stood as guards of honor at the Ivan Vazov National Theater. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU]

BULGARIAN-SOVIET PRESS CLUB--A Bulgarian-Soviet press club attached to the Bulgarian Journalists Union was established in Sofia today. The press club will assist the mass information media in uniting the creative efforts of the Bulgarian journalists to produce highly valuable works on Soviet subjects. Prof Dimitur Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union and editor in chief of ZEMLEDELSKO ZNAME, was elected chairman of the new press club. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU]

MAY INTERNATIONAL HUNTING CONFERENCE--Sofia, April 13 (BTA)--The 25th General Assembly of the International Council on Hunting and Game Protection will be held in Sofia from May 28 through 31. In connection with this the organizing committee had a meeting here today. It was presided over by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. It is for the first time that Bulgaria is to host this biggest and only international forum on the questions of hunting. Such regular assemblies are held once every third year. During this year's General Assembly in Sofia, photo exhibitions on hunting themes will be arranged. The participants in the assembly will have an opportunity to become familiar with places of interest in this country and with Bulgaria's achievements in hunting and in game and environmental conservation. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 13 Apr 78 AU]

BULGARIAN-POLISH TALKS--Sava Dulbokov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of supply and state reserves, yesterday received the visiting Polish delegation headed by Tadeusz Wojciechowski, deputy minister of materials management. They discussed questions concerning the further expansion of cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland in the field of material-technical supplies. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Apr 78 AU]

YORDANOV AT BZNS CONFERENCE--The accountability-election conference of the Sofia City Agrarian Union was held in the capital. The conference was attended by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] and deputy chairman of the State Council, and by Georgi Yordanov, first secretary of the Sofia BCP City committee and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who greeted the participants on behalf of the BCP. The fruitful cooperation between the agrarians and communists in Sofia City was stressed at the conference. The first plenum of the newly elected city leadership of the BZNS reelected Boyan Goergiev, member of the BZNS Permanent Board, as chairman of the Sofia BZNS City leadership. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Apr 78 AU]

REPORTAGE ON HUSAK, HULA TOASTS AT LUNCHEONS IN FRG

Husak 11 Apr Toast

AU1708502Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Report on toast by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at the 11 April luncheon in Bonn given in his honor by FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt]

[Text] At the beginning of his toast Gustav Husak expressed his thanks for the hospitable reception and said: In preparing this visit our main goal was to contribute to the improvement and further development of relations and cooperation between our countries. The matter-of-fact and constructive talks yesterday and today confirm our view that favorable conditions exist for this visit to fulfill this task. The fact that the representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, too, are interested in expanding mutual contacts and cooperation made a good impression on us. We can confidently say that the results of our visit--as they are anchored in the declaration we jointly signed today and in the cultural agreement the ministers of foreign affairs signed today--will be a positive step in the further development of our cooperation.

Allow me, esteemed Mr Chancellor, to recall on this occasion our first meeting in the Helsinki Finlandia Palace in the summer of 1975. I am very glad to recall here your statement that ever since your visit to Czechoslovakia in 1966 you have been among those who have brought about the betterin_ of relations between the CSSR and the Federal Republic.

A significant feature of our talks is that, even though on some questions we take different positions, there is between us a fundamental identity of views that responsibility toward the people of each of our countries binds us to strive to establish stable and goodneighborly relations between our countries, to preserve and consolidate peace, and to further reduce international tension. We remain on the firm ground of reality. We each respect the social system of the other side and its positions on questions of domestic and international policy. We bear in mind the interests and the responsibility of our governments toward their people and to the existing foreign policy and economic commitments and bonds regarding friendly allied countries. The existing differences between us do not prevent us from striving for goodneighborly relations and developing mutually beneficial cooperation.

In this sense our talks are oriented toward insuring a happier life in peace for the present and future generations. This emphasis on the present and the future is an expression of the interest in overcoming the memories of the past, which are still alive in the consciousness of our people. I want to stress, however, that we do not recall history to evoke emotions and cause old wounds to fester but to mutually act toward overcoming them, toward such a development of relations as would insure that future generations are spared the sufferings of our generations.

The steps to improving mutual relations do not, by any means, run up against historical obstacles alone. On this road we must also overcome contemporary problems and obstacles. The advocates of the confrontation of the two social systems in the world today have not disappeared yet. We can say with satisfaction that our present deliberations were preceded by significant acts. The adoption of the treaty on relations between our countries in 1973 was an important step toward normalizing and developing relations and toward solving open questions that for years had disturbed these relations. In this context we appreciate the realistic attitude of those political personalities and forces in your country that supported the policy of goodneighborly relations and cooperation between our countries and pushed through the treaty with Czechoslovakia and the treaties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We are aware that this endeavor did not proceed without obstacles in your country.

The more than 4 years that have passed since this treaty between our countries was adopted are a sufficiently long time in our rapidly changing world for us to be able to assess its significance. Something has changed for the better in our relations. We have done something to develop mutually beneficial cooperation. We have no doubt, however, that a great deal remains to be done. We assess our mutual relations in a realistic and objective manner. We do not lose sight of the fact that each step ahead requires good will, political determination, patience and time.

We in Czechoslovakia are interested in proceeding beyond the level already achieved in normalizing and developing mutual relations and cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and a number of other spheres. We note with satisfaction that in the talks both sides adopted this position. This was also reflected in the joint declaration signed today. We are convinced that it is in the interest of the people of both our countries.

This position would also be a welcome stimulus in continuing to positively develop the relations between the states in Europe, a position which found its most telling expression in the all-European conference and the signing of the final act in Helsinki.

The active search for paths to better mutual understanding and expansion of peaceful cooperation remains a significant, prevailing trend of the present international development. The policy of our country is clear and unambiguous in this respect. We welcome a certain relaxation of tension and strive for the continuation of this process. We consider it one of the permanent and paramount tasks of our foreign policy. Together with other friendly states of the socialist community and all peaceful realistic forces we are consistently striving to achieve this goal.

Real progress, however, can only be achieved by way of joint efforts by all participating countries and by way of mutual understanding within the framework of bilateral contacts as well as contacts on the wide international forum. Under present conditions we cannot relax our endeavor to continue and consolidate detente. This requires, above all, that the feverish armament be stopped and steps be taken toward effective disarmament. Experience convincingly demonstrates that by starting to produce new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons the attainment of this goal would be substantially complicated. From the viewpoint of the European states we consider the reduction in armament and armed forces in central Europe to be of special importance, too.

We expect that the exchange of views which took place in the course of our talks will contribute to a better mutual understanding even in those wider questions of European cooperation, disarmament and further relaxation of tension.

At the end of his speech Gustav Husak raised his glass to the further development of mutual relations and cooperation and to world peace.

Hula, Genscher Toasts Reported

AU1709307 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Report on toasts by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and CSSR Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula at a luncheon in Bonn on 10 Apr]

[Text] Following the FRG and the CSSR foreign ministers' talks, Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher gave a dinner in honor of CSSR Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula and Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek. In his toast the FRG foreign minister emphasized that the visit by the president of the Czechoslovak state to the Federal Republic of Germany is an important milestone in our relations and an expression of the long and positive road we have already traveled in the relations between our states and nations. [paragraph continues]

He said that a far-reaching exchange of views between the two countries' responsible officials will act as orientation and at the same time as an impetus for the intensification of our neighborly relations, and that particularly in the economic sphere the talks will yield new stimuli. "In view of our countries' different social and political systems, I regard as very important the fact that we are at one in resolutely expressing both our countries' agreement to continue to relax tension," he emphasized, and in this connection he pointed out the significance of the Belgrade meeting and the implementation of the Helsinki final act. He said that the CSSR president's visit to the federal republic is at the center of public interest, for the people on both sides of the border want good and peaceful relations.

In his reply Comrade Hula expressed great satisfaction with the fact that this first visit by a Czechoslovak president to the territory of the Federal Republic, which is in the interest of the people of both countries, has taken place. He emphasized that the geographical position of the CSSR and the FRG is one of the factors that enable us to develop our cooperation still better and more effectively in all spheres of common interest. He noted that trade between the two countries has a rising trend, but that there are still many unutilized reserves, particularly in production cooperation, scientific-technical cooperation and in cooperation in third markets, although the two countries' level of industrial development and the traditional relations in this sphere create favorable conditions for their use.

He emphasized that we attach great importance to the deepening and the development of cultural relations, for in accordance with the Helsinki conference's final act they are one of the fundamental pillars of joint efforts for peacefully and constructively developing relations aimed at deepening mutual understanding. Noting the significance of Comrade Husak's current visit he emphasized that the constructive and frank character of the talks makes this visit a turning point in the history of our relations.

CPCZ SECRETARY BENO LEAVES FOR VISIT TO USSR

LD171821Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for the Soviet Union today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and representatives of the Soviet Embassy.

USSR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER MOSKALENKO VISITS MORAVIA

AU131958Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Marshal Moskalenko in Northern Moravia"]

[Text] Ostrava, CTK--K.S. Moskalenko, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR deputy minister of defense, arrived this Saturday in Ostrava. Accompanied by M. Mamila, leading secretary of the North Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee; V. Malyavko, USSR consul general in Brno; representatives of political and public life in the North Moravian Region and in Ostrava City and by Soviet Army representatives, he laid a wreath at the Red Army soldiers' memorial in the Comenius Gardens and then attended a working people's rally in the Vitkovice Klement Gottwald iron and engineering works and heavy machinery plant. At this Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rally K.S. Moskalenko recalled events from 33 years ago when he directly participated in Ostrava's liberation. [paragraph continues]

After that K.S. Moskalenko traveled to Opava District, where he viewed the Ostrava operation museum in Kravare and familiarized himself with progress in the construction of the Ostrava operation memorial in Hrabyne. During World War II Marshal Moskalenko was commander of the 30th Army; from September 1944 on the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR also fought in this army.

PROCRASTINATION ON SALT COULD CAUSE MISSED OPPORTUNITY

AU1714O4Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 13 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[J. Kunc editorial article: "On International Affairs: USSR's Responsible Approach"]

[Excerpt] They in Washington should realize that talks on strategic arms limitation are not a sports match where one side must always win. The Soviet Union is advocating the speediest possible achievement of an agreement, but only an agreement that respects the principle of equality and the same security for both sides. It is understandable that it expects an identical course of action from its partner and that it emphatically rejects all attempts to foist unacceptable conditions on it.

However, in this instance time is no longer a good ally. Any further procrastination and tactical maneuvering around the SALT negotiations could, in fact, result in wasting the very opportunity of concluding this significant agreement, as well as the opportunities of subsequently taking larger steps in the sphere of limiting and reducing strategic arms. Leonid Brezhnev's speech in the Far East has again shown the roads for deepening the detente policy and strengthening world peace. And again, the alternative to this policy is a new round of senseless feverish armament, which would be in complete contradiction to the vital interests of all peoples on our planet.

COMMENT ON U.S. NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION PLANS NOTED

LD1810162 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 18 Apr, CETEKA--The questions of armament and disarmament have further gained in importance in international life. In connection with the U.S. intention to equip its forces with the neutron bomb, Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vejvoda writes in PRACE today.

The West replied to the proposal of socialist countries to ban the production and deployment of the neutron bomb with rejection and irritation. However, it cannot be concealed that this loathsome weapon is denounced by all people of the East and West practically without exception. The Geneva Disarmament Committee should find a way in its further deliberations of solving the problem creating new danger of the arms race. The proposal will certainly find response also in the United Nations where the U.S. intention to start production of the neutron bomb was strongly criticized by many countries.

All UN member states are expected to take constructive stands at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and do everything for the discussion to make progress. Socialist countries systematically prove that they are ready to contribute with all their strength to this joint work. It is up to the western countries to realize that a double-faced policy of saying one thing and doing another one is impossible in disarmament, Milos Vejvoda writes.

Bratislava, April 18, CETEKA--Czechoslovak citizens are angered by the efforts of the military-industrial complex to produce the neutron weapons and transport them close to Czechoslovakia's frontiers, Slovak PRAVDA protests today.

"It is no secret that Lance rockets and 203.2-millimetre atomic guns are already deployed in the system of U.S. Armed Forces in NATO. Therefore we do not agree with solutions which are inconsistent, half-way and also evasive. The solution is just one: "To renounce this weapon", the daily emphasizes.

It notes that President Carter announced his decision to defer neutron bomb production for the moment, but simultaneously ordered to carry on modernization of warheads for the Lance rockets and artillery systems.

In this situation there cannot be any mention of ending the struggle for a ban on the neutron weapon as the main goal--the U.S. President's clear and categorical decision that the bomb will not be produced and deployed--has not been achieved, PRAVDA points out.

CPCZ LEADERS ATTEND DISTRICT PARTY CONFERENCES

LD152027Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] District and borough conferences of the CPCZ and the CPSL have started in 63 district towns and boroughs of our country to evaluate the results of the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who is heading a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee at the conference in Bratislava Borough No 1, pointed out in a discussion the great importance of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. He singled out the need for instilling the Leninist approach into the life of each party organization, into the deeds of each communist, in the interest of the successful fulfillment of the program set out by the congress.

Comrade Lenart put great emphasis on the need to raise the quality of management, which applies to the entire management structure. As he said, communists in the management sphere must consistently promote the interests of the whole of society, apply the party approach and be more demanding. They must realize that they have complete political responsibility for the realization of the party's line within their respective sphere of work.

Comrade Jozef Lenart went on to talk about the importance of the fulfillment of the program for the all-round development of Bratislava. At the close of his speech at the conference of the CPSL in Bratislava Borough No 1, Comrade Lenart voiced the conviction that both communists and other working people from the borough will redouble their efforts and thus contribute to the successful realization of the program set by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Miloslav Hruskovic, head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee at the conference of the party organization of Komarno District, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, spoke about the problems being encountered by industrial enterprises in the district. He emphasized that only good quality products of high technical standards can compete successfully on both the domestic and foreign markets. Comrade Hruskovic went on to single out the successes achieved by farmers from the Komarno district in growing cereals and winter wheat densely. They rank among the leading districts in Czechoslovakia for this. Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic pointed out during the discussion at the party conference in Komarno the need to vigorously reinforce the Leninist style of work at all levels of management, a style to which subjectivism is alien and which presupposes a high degree of precision toward oneself, as well as toward others, and which is imbued with the scientific approach toward all social processes.

Today's discussion at the conference of the party organization of the Pardubice District was attended by Milos Jakes, head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee. The delegates' attention was directed toward the consistent elaboration and fulfillment of the conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. Jakes singled out the demand for a high degree of quality and efficacy of work. In agriculture, as Comrade Jakes said, the production of cereals remains the key task; however, its development does not lie in the expansion of its acreage at the expense of fodder grass, but in raising yields and cutting down losses. To secure these as well as other tasks communists must set a personal example. Great demands must be made on the organizing, educational cadre and the controlling work of the party and its leading role in society must constantly be asserted, declared Comrade Milos Jakes at the district party conference in Pardubice.

At the party conference in Kolin District, Jan Fojtik, the head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the party's Central Committee, dealt at length with the importance of ideological work. He recalled that annual membership meetings of the party showed a certain underestimation of ideological activity. He singled out the importance of ideological work as its consistant application leads to a committed communist responsibility and to intolerance of shortcomings. At the close of his speech at the conference of the party organization of Kolin District, Comrade Jan Fojtik dealt with topical issues facing the international communist movement and with the struggle against revisionism and anticommunism.

Jindrich Polednik, head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee at the party conference of the Bratislava Borough No 3 and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, expressed appreciation of the part played by communists and other working people from the borough in insuring the dynamic development of the national economy. He pointed out the importance of promoting initiative and participation of the working people in management and the need for broader application of the results of scientific and technological development throughout the economy. Comrade Polednik, speaking at the party conference in Bratislava Borough No 3, described the consistent realization of the conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee as the decisive way of overcoming the weak aspects of the development of the economy.

At the conference of communists from the Domazlicon District today, Josef Havlin, the head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the party's Central Committee, stated that the positive results of the past period include the unification and further cohesion of the cultural front on the principles of the party's policy. He said that our task now is to direct this great potential toward a creative endeavor which would, by its ideological and artistic standard, be consistent with the most demanding requirements of socialist realism.

Kapek, Hula Address Conferences

LD160127Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2250 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Delegates to the borough conference in the Prague Borough No 1 were greeted by Antonin Kapek, the head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague city party committee. He stressed that it is necessary to respect the successes we have achieved under the leadership of the CPCZ and at the same time to seek reasons for shortcomings and ways of overcoming them.

With regard to the development of Prague, Comrade Kapek recalled that the capital is receiving financial allocations that cannot be compared to previous allocations, and the results that have been achieved are likewise unprecedented.

Speaking about the party's work in the Prague Borough No 1, he stressed the importance of admitting as candidates to the party not only young workers but also people from among the ranks of undergraduates and other members of the intelligentsia because a borough containing so many central institutions does not educate communists for the city organization alone but for the entire party.

Comrade Kapek pointed out that Czechoslovakia today is an economically strong and politically united country led by a strong and united Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The strength of the party, Comrade Kapek said, lies in the correctness of the course set by its 15th congress, in its loyalty to our people and to proletarian internationalism.

At the district conference in Cesky Krumlov the main speaker in the discussion was Comrade Vaclav Hula, member of the party's Central Committee Presidium. He recalled the extraordinary importance of the 11th plenary session of the party's Central Committee in raising further the attitude of exactingness in all areas of social life. Comrade Hula said that this also fully applies to the citizens of the District of Cesky Krumlov.

Comrade Hula said that it will be necessary to even more consistently utilize existing reserves in all spheres of production and to find ways of making better use of the pastures and grasslands of the Sumava region and of all farmland. Comrade Hula said that it is necessary not only to praise the effectiveness of farm management but also to continue to bring land back into cultivation. This will make it possible for the agricultural sector, a sector which has been one of the greatest successes of our economy, to discharge its stabilization function, thereby creating a basis for the satisfaction of the growing material needs of an advanced socialist society.

Korcak Speaks at Conference

LD170508Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Josef Korcak, head of CPCZ Central Committee delegation and member of its Presidium, spoke in the discussions at the Prague Borough No 4 party conference today. He described the importance of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee for a more effective mobilization of party forces as a whole and of society for a comprehensive and consistent implementation of the aims of the 15th congress. In this context he pointed out the importance of the party conference for the creation of an atmosphere of high demands and a critical approach, of responsibility and initiative in the whole of the borough organization and at all places of work in Prague Borough No 4.

Comrade Korcak also spoke about the results of further implementation of the policy of raising the efficiency and quality of all work. He stressed that members of the party were responsible for the realization of this demand and that it was necessary to prepare them for this by a higher level of party activity. In the discussion at the party conference Comrade Josef Korcak also dwelt on the application of the conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the multifaceted activity of the national committees and gave an assessment of international conditions and circumstances of our life.

Indra, Kempny Addresses Reported

LD152257Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 15 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] The district party conference of Beroun was addressed today by Alois Indra, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and member of its Presidium. He stressed that, behind the facts and figures stated in the report on the activity and the further tasks of the district party organization, one has to see the organizing activity of the district organization and the work of thousands of members and candidate members of the party and the selflessness and support of other working people. One cannot, however, ignore certain shortcomings against which it is necessary to wage a resolute struggle in the spirit of the conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. If we wish to raise living standards we must produce more goods of better quality and with greater efficiency. Comrade Alois Indra went on to point to the need to pay attention to the upbringing of the young generation. The care for the young must start with the smallest ones in the Young Pioneers organization. Cooperation with the Socialist Union of Youth is just as important. It is necessary to approach the selection of people for candidacy to the party and their education with exactitude. One must entrust them with tasks and thus teach them the meaning of responsibility, declared Comrade Indra in the discussion at the conference of the party organization of Beroun District.

Josef Kempny, head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee at the conference of communists of the district of Kladno, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, singled out the basic strategic line of the party toward the attainment of a higher degree of effectiveness and quality of all work. This line expresses an objective need for building the economic base of advanced socialism, especially with regard to the fact that the extensive resources have essentially been exhausted as a result of the development thus far. It is necessary to put increasingly greater emphasis on the personal responsibility of communists and other workers holding leading positions for the sections entrusted to them. The joint effort of scientists, technicians and workers in tackling all problems is the main prerequisite for attaining the greatest possible effectiveness. Only thus can the working class fulfill its historic mission and build a communist society, stressed Comrade Josef Kempny in the discussion at the district conference of the CPCZ in Kladno.

District Party Conferences Continue

LD161345Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0001 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] District and borough CPCZ and CPSL conferences will continue in 63 localities today.

At the conference in Ziar Had Hronom District Josef Hamans, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and secretary of the Central Committee, was among those who spoke in the debate. He stressed the need for prompt reaction on the part of individual sections of our economy to the changing conditions, new needs and new development tasks which are emerging.

Delegates at the Prague No 2 Borough conference were greeted by academician Jaroslav Kozesnik, head of the party Central Committee delegation. He dwelt on the importance of scientific and technical development, described at the 15th party congress as the only possible option for the further development of Czechoslovakia. He stressed that the quantity of goods must not remain the sole concern but that their technical standard and quality, their usefulness and ability to discharge their function on the domestic and foreign markets is important.

Conferences Close 16 April

LD162326Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Apr 78 LD

[Text] With the adoption of resolutions and the election of district and borough party committees, as well as control and auditing commissions, the 2-day district and borough conferences of the CPCZ and the CPSL closed today in 63 places of our country.

The conferences have become an important stage in the life of our communist party and the entire society in the evaluation of the results achieved since the 15th party congress in safeguarding the congress' conclusions in all branches--with particular emphasis on the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia. The significance of the conferences' deliberations was underlined by the presence of the delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by members of top party bodies.

Members of the party Central Committee Presidium headed the delegations in Presov, where it was Vasil Bilak; in Poprad, it was Peter Colotka; in Cesky Krumlov, it was Vaclav Hula; in Beroun, it was Alois Indra; in Prague No 1, it was Antonin Kapek; in Kladno, it was Josef Kempny; in Prague No 4, it was Josef Korcak; and in Bratislava No 1, it was Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Central Committee Presidium headed delegations in Komarno, where it was Miroslav Hruskovic; and in Pardubic, where it was Milos Jakes.

Other heads of the delegations were secretaries of the Central Committee of the CPCZ: in Nove Zamky, Mikulas Beno; in Kolin, Jan Fojtik; in Ziar Nad Hronom, Josef Haman; in Domazlice, Josef Havlin; and in Bratislava No 3, Jindrich Polednik. Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, headed a Central Committee delegation in Braclav. In other places, district and ward conferences were attended by delegations headed by members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee, its departmental heads, members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee, members of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, deputy chairmen and ministers, and communists of the Federal Government and the national governments.

The conferences critically assessed the activity of the district and ward organizations of the party since the 15th CPCZ Congress. They showed that in this period development of a broad political and work activity of the working people has taken place, and that this amounts to an expression of faith in the political line of the CPCZ. An important impact has been made by this in the fulfillment of the economic plan of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and in other spheres of the social life. In the spirit of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session, held in March 1978, the conferences focused the attention of party bodies and organizations and all communists on the further consistent fulfillment of the economic and social program of the 15th CPCZ Congress, on improving the standards of managerial and organizational work, and on an offensive in the solving and overcoming of shortcomings in order to implement the line of the congress with even greater success.

The conferences were a test of the political maturity of the party. They illustrated the ideological, organizational and action unity of the CPCZ as the leading force of our socialist society, and its firm link with the people. At the forefront of the conferences' deliberations were economic questions, as the means of increasing the material and cultural standards of the people and strengthening both the social and security aspects of the citizens' lives. The communists approached the solution of tasks in a comprehensive way, in keeping with the unity of policy, economy and ideology. In connection with the demanding tasks of the construction of a developed socialist society and the needs for an offensive fight against anticommunism, they stressed the great importance of the ideological work of the party.

The conferences mobilized communists for high demands, responsibility and activity in all spheres of party work. They directed party bodies and organizations toward the further deepening of internal party life, toward the correct application of the principles of democratic centralism, toward the development of internal party democracy, criticism and self-criticism, political-educational and mass-political work.

An important part was played in the deliberations of the conferences by the issue of strengthening and improving the quality of the membership of the CPCZ as one of the decisive prerequisites of the further deepening of the leading role of the party in society.

The deliberations of the district and borough conferences confirmed again the firm internationalist unity of the CPCZ with the CPSU and other fraternal parties and the permanent friendship and alliance of the Czechoslovak people with the USSR and other socialist countries. The conferences elected delegates to regional conferences and city conferences in Prague and Bratislava.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA AGREES TO LIMIT STEEL SHIPMENTS TO EEC

LD1409211Y London THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 14 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Article by David Buchan: "Czechs Agree EEC Steel Limits"]

[Text] Brussels, 13 Apr--The EEC has breached the "iron curtain," reaching its first agreement on steel with an East European country. In an exchange of letters between EEC and Czechoslovak representatives in Geneva yesterday, Czechoslovakia has agreed to limit its shipments to the Community to 667,000 tonnes this year, compared to 731,000 tonnes in 1976 and 576,000 tonnes in the first nine months of last year.

By the arrangment, the first Brussels has made on any trade issue with Prague, Czechoslovak exporters will get the same margin of price penetration as most other steel suppliers have been given. That is 4 percent for special steels and 6 percent for ordinary products, below the delivery prices of EEC steel makers.

Negotiating with the COMECON countries has been a slow business, not only because of the political hesitations of the Eastern bloc in treating with Brussels. The case of Czechoslovakia was somewhat easier because it imports very little EEC steel--only 31,000 tonnes in 1976--thus the Community had little to lose.

Most EEC steel exports to the COMECON market go to the Soviet Union: 1.27 million tonnes in the first nine months of 1977 out of a total 1.94 million tonnes. In the same period the Soviet Union sent only 144,000 tonnes to the Community, and because of that imbalance of advantage, EEC officials are pessimistic about wresting an arrangement out of the Russians.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS--The Japanese trade delegation, which during its sojourn in the CSSR discussed with CSSR foreign trade reporesntatives the possibilities for expanding mutual cooperation, departed for Japan. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 78 p 2 AU]

SOWING IN CENTRAL BOHEMIA--The farmers of the Central Bohemian region yesterday ended the sowing of spring cereals on an area of 149,200 hectares, which is 100.2 percent of the planned area. [Text] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 14 Apr 78 p 4 AU]

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES SALT II, VANCE'S MOSCOW VISIT

DW172137Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1811 GMT 17 Apr 78 DW

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Excerpt] Good evening, dear listeners: Tomorrow, U.S. Secretary of State Vance will arrive in Moscow. The main topic of discussion during the consultations with his Soviet colleague, Gromyko, is the SALT II agreement which, notwithstanding four years of negotiations, is not settled yet. The Soviet Union is not responsible for this, and it is not, at any rate, the objective difficulties of the matter that have caused the delay. Four years, after all, are not a short period of time.

Meanwhile, the range of the provisions of the agreement which are still pending final formulation has been substantially narrowed. In Western press reports it can be read, however, that the U.S. Government lately has slowed the negotiating speed. Such a stance causes astonishment, on the one hand because of the already existing loss of time, and, on the other, because of the significance inherent in the agreement for strategic arms limitation for the entire complex of U.S.-Soviet relations. Hence, there is many a conflicting aspect in the stance of the United States vis-a-vis this question. On the one hand, there are official statements in which the U.S. has underscored its interest in SALT II, whereas on the other the Americans impede any progress in the talks by demanding adjustments time and again in the arrangements already achieved. On the one hand, the United States justifies its modification requests with domestic difficulties and the complicated situation prevailing in the U.S. Congress, while, on the other, Washington by no means comes out determinedly against the propaganda campaign aimed at distorting the significance of the SALT II agreement. On the one hand, the United States acts as if it would like to immediately abolish the majority of nuclear weapons, while, on the other, it demands absolute freedom of action for itself in the modernization and development of weapons systems. The one thing does not fit the other. Thus, time is running short.

One really cannot reproach the Soviet Union with having lacked patience. In all those years the Soviet stance on SALT did not vacillate at all. It was only last week that the leading bodies of the USSR once again described such an agreement as a big step toward real disarmament. Therefore, the question suggests itself inevitably as to whether the United States for the time being actually is willing to conclude such an agreement or whether it deliberately does not utilize the existing opportunities. Thus, it can be only hoped for that the visit of the U.S. secretary of state will dispel such doubts and remove the smokescreen of ambiguities imposed on one of the most important contemporary issues by some interested quarters in the United States. There can be no doubt about the willingness of the Soviet Union to utilize the opportunities to introduce a transition to further leading steps in limiting the arms race.

One likewise cannot help thinking of a smokescreen of ambiguities with regard to many an occurrence in Western Europe in connection with the neutron bomb. After the recent Bundestag debate, the Presidium of the DKP has pointed out in a statement that both the Federal Government as well as the opposition, irrespective of all the differences prevailing, had not said "nay" to the neutron bomb. As far as the CDU/CSU is concerned, [words indistinct]. Moreover, the representatives of the government coalition, irrespective of their avowal of the continuation of the policy of detente, the DKP statement says, on principle have answered the question on the production and stationing of the neutron bomb in the affirmative. Only ifs and ans in this question are merely linked with conditions and demands to that state which does not have and does not want to have this weapon.

The allusion which emerged during the debate that one ought to test the Soviet Union's willingness for compromise in Vienna at the negotiations on troop reductions in central Europe comes to the wrong address. If there is any connection at all between Vienna and the neutron weapon then it is at best that its production and stationing is in flat contradiction to the objective of the Vienna talks which actually consist in a reduction and not in an increase in the existing troops and armaments. Thus it remains a mystery that precisely those, of all people, make a connection here or demand something of the Soviet Union who by their dangerous gamble with the neutron bomb are burdening, among other things, the Vienna talks.

COMMENTATOR WARNS AGAINST BLACKMAIL ATTEMPT AT SALT

LD172348Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Gerd Kurze commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is visiting Moscow this week. Many problems of Soviet-U.S. relations are on the agenda of the talks with Soviet politicians, primarily the talks on a new agreement on the limitation of strategic arms. What does the USSR expect from the United States? Gerd Kurze comments:

First of all, one naturally expects the political will to complete a SALT-II agreement. Soviet politicians have recently expressed their doubts as to whether this fundamental will still exists. The U.S. Government is under pressure from strong forces which have now managed for nearly 4 years to thwart the conclusion of the SALT talks in Geneva. These forces are led by the military-industrial complex and (?other) groupings in the traditions of the cold war.

However, at the same time influential U.S. politicians have advocated an early conclusion of a new SALT treaty. A public opinion poll produced the result that the majority of the U.S. population is in favor of good relations with the USSR. There is no doubt that progress in the sphere of bilateral military detente is part of this.

Second, Soviet voices repeated recently that anybody who wants to make progress in SALT must adhere to certain fundamental rules, and, although the U.S. side has the same experience as the Soviet side from the talks in the early seventies, it continues to attempt to bypass the principles which are the basis of it all. The principle of equality, which made the talks possible in the first place, and the principle of equal security. Only under these conditions can talks be held at all. Instead of this, the United States constantly strives to obtain an advantage in order to unilaterally reduce the Soviet Union's military potential.

Third, for the Soviet Union the strategic arms limitation talks point the way to military detente. The limitation of the dreadful threat to our world from the arsenal of strategic missiles and nuclear arms is for the Soviet Union its most important foreign policy task. It expects the U.S. side also to become fully aware of its responsibility to its people and the nations of the world. Thus no linkage must be established between this tremendous and fateful question and other problems which have nothing to do with this matter.

Fourth, the U.S. Government should make a more realistic assessment of the situation in some parts of the world. The (?spectacle) of the foreign policy defeats of the United States in Asia and Africa cannot hide the mistakes of this policy itself, nor the fact that the United States brought many of the debacles on itself because it misjudged the balance of power in the world.

Fifth, experience in dealing with the Soviet Union is today worth considering more than ever before. The USSR cannot be blackmailed, either militarily through new arms, economically through trade barriers or politically through a lot of fuss and noisy propaganda.

DKP'S MIES VISITS GDR, HOLDS TALKS WITH SED LEADERS

Received by Honecker

LD171938Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1453 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Monday, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received DKP Chairman Herbert Mies, who is currently on a friendship visit to the GDR along with other leading officials from the fraternal party. The cordial meeting focused on an exchange of views and information on the international situation, the activity of the two parties and the relations between them. It resulted in a complete agreement of opinions.

Present at the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal solidarity, from the DKP were: Hermann Gautier, deputy party chairman; Willi Gerns, Presidium member; Helmut Bublitz, member of the party executive and deputy chairman of the Ruhr-Westphalia region; and Eberhard Weber, DKP press spokesman. The SED was represented by Herbert Haeber, candidate member of the Central Committee and Central Committee department head.

During the discussion, Herbert Mies reported on the DKP's struggle under the conditions of an intensified capitalist crisis. He reported on the struggle and movements in the FRG to implement the human right to work and to defend democratic constitutional rights, to continue the policy of detente and disarmament and to ban the production and deployment of neutron weapons. He stressed that in these movements the DKP has always been anxious to make its contribution toward the action unity of the working class and to the development of democratic alliances. It is trying to further strengthen its own ranks and to expand its mass influence. In the struggle for the workers' social and democratic rights and the securing of peace, the DKP is currently preparing for the Mannheim congress which will take place in October 1978, which will discuss and decide the DKP's program.

Herbert Mies praised the dynamic, crisis-free development in the GDR and the successes of the working class and all workers in the political, economic, social and cultural fields. They are evidence of the superiority of socialism over the capitalist exploitive order and are of great importance for the FRG's workers in carrying through their political and social demands.

The DKP chairman welcomed the constructive and varied work of the GDR and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, toward the further normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG. He resolutely condemned the incitement campaigns and provocations against the GDR which are hostile to detente. They are a serious burden on relations between the FRG and the GDR and above all they harm the interests of the population of the FRG. For peace-loving and realistic forces in the FRG, it is important to stop the practices which are hostile to detente. In the struggle for peace and detente, against the arms race and the poisoning of the climate in international relations the DKP will continue to do its part in the future. The DKP chairman paid high tribute to the SED's active solidarity with the anti-imperialist forces throughout the world which fight for national liberation and social progress.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, expressed the high regard of communists and the entire GDR population for the DKP's struggle and assured Herbert Mies of the SED's unshakeable solidarity.

Referring to the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, he spoke of new, outstanding labor achievements on the part of the workers and of important social activities to mark the coming 30th anniversary of the GDR. "With our program of growth, well-being and stability," he stated, "we are putting into practice the meaning of socialism. Because it is to the advantage of the people, it also awakens and encourages so much initiative from the people." What has become of the GDR during the three decades of its history resulted largely from the fact that the working class, led by the SED and along with its allies, had put an end to monopoly rule, had set up its political power, taken the means of production into its own hands and had found its irreversible place at the side of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In the first German workers and peasants state--the GDR--the working class has proven that it had the power and ability to shape the history of its people in the interests of peace and progress.

Erich Honecker stressed the GDR's determination to constructively continue the policy of peaceful coexistence. In this respect, it is important to thwart the dangerous machinations by means of which certain imperialists forces try to block further progress in international detente and to undermine what has been achieved. The GDR is prepared to continue the normalization of relations between the GDR and FRG on the basis of the concluded treaties, in accordance with the principles of international law, stated Erich Honecker. It expects equal goodwill and the realization of the realities on the part of the FRG. Progress can only occur here if the FRG also allows itself to be guided in its actions by the fact that, in the relations between the GDR and the FRG, it is a question of relations between two sovereign states, independent of each other, with different social systems. During the discussion, Erich Honecker and Herbert Mies endorsed the firm solidarity of the SED and DKP with the CPSU and the Soviet Union. They stressed the communists growing responsibility in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. In particular, it is now necessary, they stressed, to prevent the plans of U.S. imperialism to produce the neutron bomb and effect its deployment in Western Europe and to mobilize the peoples into an even more resolute struggle to secure world peace, to end the arms race and for effective steps toward disarmament.

Erich Honecker and Herbert Mies stated their determination to purposefully develop further and consolidate the relations between the SED and DKP in the spirit of solidarity.

Meets With Krenz

LD1808?4Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The DKP delegation, led by party chairman Herbert Mies, had a cordial meeting on Monday evening with Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, as well as with other members of the Secretariat of the GDR Socialist Youth League.

During the friendly meeting, Herbert Mies and his entourage gave the FDJ representatives a comprehensive review of the social and political situation of the working, learning and studying people of the FRG. Capitalism, said the DKP chairman, treads more and more obviously on the toes of the young people's elementary right to education, vocational training, work and meaningful occupation of leisure time. Its defenders cynically call the youth now growing up a "lost generation." But their reactionary policy is increasingly meeting with disfavor and resistance even among the young people. They are beginning to fight for social and democratic rights which, for young people under socialism, have long been a matter of course.

Herbert Mies stressed that the DKP regards it as one of its foremost duties to fight for the interests of young people. He and his companions are pleased to meet with leading FDJ officials since the occasion provides an opportunity to learn about the situation of young people under socialism and the FDJ's experiences at first hand.

Egon Krenz reported on the life of young people in the GDR and the achievements they are accomplishing in the "FDJ Offering GDR 30" for the further implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and for the worthy preparation of the GDR's 30th anniversary. Socialism--workers and peasants power--guarantees all young people the right to work, education and meaningful leisure time. The very certainty of lasting social security, protection and good prospects spurs the GDR youth onto even better achievements in strengthening their socialist fatherland.

NORDEN RECEIVES CSSR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION

LD1013257 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Albert Norden, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front headed by its deputy chairman, Prof Dr Tomas Travnicek. He praised the comradely cooperation of the national fronts of the neighboring fraternal countries and their contribution towards the consolidation of the socialist community, the struggle for peace and the strengthening of international solidarity. At the same time, Albert Norden informed the guests about the manifold political, economic and cultural activities of GDR citizens. Professor Travnicek gave a general account of the successful activity of the Czechoslovak National Front in the field of social policy in preparation for the 16th Congress of the CPCZ.

SED SENDS MESSAGE TO NORWEGIAN CP CONGRESS

AU1714507 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Apr 78 p 1 AU

["Greetings of Solidarity to the Norwegian Communists: SED Central Committee Wishes Success to the 16th Party Congress Opening Today"]

[Text] To the 16th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party, Oslo

Dear comrades,

The SED Central Committee extends the fraternal militant greetings of the GDR communists to your 16th party congress.

Our greetings of solidarity go to the party of the Norwegian workers class which comes out consistently for the social and national interests of its people.

The SED and the Norwegian Communist Party are linked by traditions of many years standing of the joint struggle against war, fascism and imperialism, for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism.

On the basis of the victorious ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism the communists of Norway and the GDR make their contribution in the struggle for the securing of peace, against the arms race and for concrete steps to disarmament, for the strengthening of the communist movement and the achievement of the action goals of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties.

The SED wishes a successful course to the 16th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party.

It expresses the certainty that the Norwegian communists will achieve further successes in strengthening their Marxist-Leninist party, in establishing the action unity of the Norwegian workers class and in creating an alliance of the democratic antimonopolist forces.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker, general secretary

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON S-BAHN ARSON ATTACKS

Foreign Ministry Delivers Protest

LD171804Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--In connection with repeated attacks on the German National Railroad system and, in particular, on the city railroad [S-Bahn] in West Berlin, the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has once again lodged an emphatic protest with the West Berlin Senat. It was stressed in this respect that, by handing over the appropriate investigation files, documents and evidence to the West Berlin criminal investigation authorities, the competent GDR authorities had provided all the prerequisites for calling to account those guilty of these provocative actions. The contrary claims by the West Berlin side lacked any foundation and are only meant to obscure the fact that these hostile actions are still tolerated by the West Berlin side.

Therefore, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs once again strongly demands that the West Berlin Senat, within its competence, undertake the necessary measures to end this criminal practice.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Report

AU171213Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Apr 78 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Another Arson Attack Against the Rapid Transit Railway in West Berlin: Resolute Protest by the GDR Foreign Ministry to the West Berlin Senat"]

[Text] Another arson attack was made in the night of 11 April 1978 against a rapid transit train on the Heiligen-See-Schoenholz rapid train section in Berlin (West). It transpires from the findings of the appropriate GDR authorities that the same incendiary charge was employed as had been used in the arson attack which caused an extensive fire in a rapid transit train at the Berlin Friedrichstrasse railway station. The recent attack once more posed an unusual threat to human lives and material assets as well as traffic on the previously mentioned section of the rapid transit train.

It was only thanks to the expeditious action of the members of the German railways that it was possible to prevent such serious consequences.

Another emphatic protest was lodged by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the fact that the West Berlin Senat has obviously not yet taken the required measures to put an end to such attacks against the order and security of the rapid transit railway traffic in West Berlin. It was once again emphatically requested that the competent West Berlin authorities at long last take the necessary steps within their competence to put an end to such hostile activities and to bring the guilty persons to justice.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUSZAR VISIT TO USSR

Received by Baybakov

LD141814Y Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 14 April, MTI--The Moscow correspondent of MTI reports: Friday in Moscow Nikolay Baybakov, deputy-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Huszar, president of the National Planning Office, who had arrived in Moscow for a brief visit. During the friendly discussion they discussed topical questions in the expansion of the economic cooperation of Hungary and the Soviet Union.

Returns to Hungary

LD142230Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Deputy Premier Istvan Huszar, chairman of the National Planning Office, has returned home after a brief visit to Moscow where he discussed the development of economic cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

STATUS OF SPRING PLANTING, AGRICULTURAL WORK ASSESSED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Apr 78 p 1 WA

[Text] The April weather is capricious and colder than usual. On the other hand, during the second half of March the weather favored spring agricultural work. According to a report from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, agricultural cooperatives and state farms sowed poppy, oil flax, peas, fiber flax, spring barley and oats in time.

Planting of spice paprika and potatoes has been 15 percent completed. In the case of sugar beets this amounts to 30 percent; garden peas, 40 percent; lucerne, 50 percent; undersowing of lucerne, 80 percent; sowing of onions, 95 percent; of carrots and parsley 80 percent; of mustard 95 percent.

Fall deep plowing has been 95 percent worked over. Fifty percent of the soil intended for corn has been prepared.

Application of chemical weed killer to winter grains has begun. The large farms have finished pruning fruit trees, while in vineyards, the pruning is 95 percent complete. Small producers have finished this work in roughly the same ratio.

Seasonal work continues in foil-covered gardens. In some places cucumbers, lettuce, radishes, and hot peppers are being harvested. Tomato and cabbage plants have been set out under unheated foil tents.

Appraisal of winter grains has been completed. The condition of wheat, the most important crop, is poorer at present than in other years. However, if it is considered on the basis of a 3-year average, it can be termed fair.

Agricultural machines and other implements are available. The farms are completing machine repairs in good time and quality. During the winter, everyone responsible for the organization of agricultural work participated in county consultations at the initiative of the ministry. This has made a perceptible difference in the implementation of 1978 tasks. It is also hoped that the large farms will be able to increase the area devoted to corn as compared to 1977.

SEJM FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE REVIEWS MBFR TALKS

LD101745Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The Sejm Committee for Foreign Affairs reviewed the problems of disarmament with special mention of the progress and the state of the Vienna negotiations on mutual armed forces reduction in central Europe at its session today, which was chaired by Deputy Jerzy Waszczuk. The report was presented by Jozef Czyrek, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

During the course of the session it was stated that the Vienna talks are an important part of the process of disarmament in Europe and throughout the world. They play a special role in the spectrum of Poland's wide-ranging activities aimed at achieving progress in military detente and the execution of effective disarmament actions. This constitutes one of the priority tasks of Poland's foreign policy.

Poland, because of historical tradition and international conditions, is particularly committed to halting the arms race and insuring a peaceful future for Europe and the world.

The committee expressed its support for the persevering, consistent and active activities of Poland and other socialist states which serve the cause of disarmament in Europe. The activities of the Polish delegation, which participates in an active and constructive manner in the Vienna negotiations, were fully approved.

SEJM DELEGATION CONTINUES ACTIVITIES IN BELGIUM

LD180740Y Warsaw PAP in English 2315 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, 17 April, PAP--By PAP correspondent Jan Sierzputowski--the visiting delegation of the Polish Sejm with its marshal, chairman of the Central Committee of the United Peasants' Party, Stanislaw Gucwa was received here today by President of Belgium's Senate Robert Vanderkerchkhove and by President of the Chamber of Representatives Edmond Leburton and then met with members of the Belgian group of the Interparliamentary Union and its Belgian-Polish section.

The two sides discussed various aspects of bilateral cooperation, especially economic one, pointing to the need of its constant expansion. Discussed were also key international topics such as peace, disarmament and detente. It was stressed that Poland and Belgium were vitally interested in the achievement and consolidation of these aims, and that cooperation between the two parliaments could help in their implementation.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

LD172145Y Warsaw PAP in English 1822 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

["Portuguese Communist Party Delegation in Poland"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 April, PAP--A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC on April 10-17.

The delegation headed by Maria Teresa Ventura, visited Warsaw, Gdansk and Krakow and conducted talks with deputy head of the PUWP CC Department of Heavy Industry, Transport and Construction, Witold Dabrowski.

The delegates also held talks in the Ministries of Building and Construction Materials, Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection as well as in the Central Union of Housing Cooperatives. The guests held meetings at the PUWP voivodship committees in Gdansk and Cracow.

During their stay in Poland, the Portuguese communists acquainted themselves with the problems of housing in Poland and its technological base, questions related to organization of work and paid visits to construction sites, prefabricated elements factories and residential quarters. Both sides exchanged views on mutual contacts in the field of construction and stressed the need to deepen the contacts between the PUWP and PCP.

TRYBUNA LUDU SCORES PRC'S STAND ON NEUTRON BOMB

AU1416202Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Apr 78 p 2 AU

[Z. Slomkowski article: "Peking and the Neutron Weapon--Against the Will of Nations"]

[Text] The present battle for giving up the neutron weapon could be called a struggle for the immediate future of our earth. This is why the dividing line between the opponents and champions of this new edition of a mass destruction weapon cuts across various political circles and leading state officials in the Western states which are directly concerned.

On the one side there are those who want to avoid the dangerous results of even beginning the production of the neutron weapon and who know that, as a result, the arms race will be intensified and that the threat of a nuclear conflict will increase. On the other side are those who delude themselves that such a risk will pay.

From the moral-political viewpoint this difference is unmistakable. This is why, except for West German Christian Democrats, no major Western political party and no Western government has taken a clear position on this weapon.

However, there is an exception--not in North America or Western Europe: it is Peking that has given complete support to the neutron weapon. Even 2 months ago the Chinese press was publishing materials expressing the complete satisfaction of the PRC leaders with the United States intent to start the production of this weapon. Peking has not only echoed the position of the neutron weapon's champions, but has even "justified" it on its own terms.

When President Carter announced that he had postponed his final decision on the neutron weapon, the HSINHUA official agency hastened to issue a commentary on 9 April which reproached the U.S. President for not ordering the production of this new edition of a mass destruction weapon. At the same time, the HSINHUA agency published in its bulletins the views of those who see eye to eye with the PRC leaders. This included the familiar appeal issued by the CDU.

It is difficult to find a more convincing illustration of the Maoist war calculations, which have become a pillar of the policy followed by the Chinese leaders, who appeal for military and organizational war preparations and for an intensified arms race. We cannot help recalling at this point the words spoken by Mao Tse-tung in 1957 and 1958 that war is not so terrible and that even if half of mankind perished no harm would be done. Now we can see that these terrible words constitute the action program of the present PRC leaders, who want to build their own power on the ruins of other states and on the misfortunes of entire nations. This is why they are ready to support whatever can make such prospects closer at hand and feasible.

At the same time when Peking "recommended" the neutron weapon to the world, in many countries there was a clamor for the total elimination of this antihuman weapon. Peking's pronouncements in this regard constitute support for the plans to intensify the arms face and are directed against the will and wishes of all nations.

PAP REVIEWS ARTICLE ON WESTERN CONTINUATION OF ARMS RACE

LD181100Y Warsaw PAP in English 0603 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Press review on Western proponents of arms race]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 April, PAP--TRYBUNA LUDU writes about the arguments presented by Western proponents of the arms race. The most typical one has to do with the alleged "threat from the East" and, the daily says, all those who resort to this argument act in "a typical bad faith and are fully aware of its falsehood.

"It is for them only a means to convince hesitating MP's during budgetary debates, to provide propagandists with apologetics of the arms race, to weaken tendencies of realism and good will emerging in capitalist countries as well as to silence voices demanding halting of armaments."

TRYBUNA LUDU goes on to say that these people also make use of "the old and widely publicised thesis on favourable influence of armaments on economy, particularly in the field of combating unemployment. This thesis found confirmation in earlier periods of capitalist economy. Today, however, the quick jump in costs of armaments has not saved capitalism from rise of unemployment, but it rather has become one of the factors stimulating the general rise in prices."

TRYBUNA LUDU continues: "In defending a wrong cause, the military-industrial complex may only resort to false arguments. A question arises if, and to what extent, such a system of justifying the armaments may prove effective. Unfortunately, the effectiveness can be hardly underestimated.

To this end a whole apparatus of mass media was involved. Part of these media are organically linked with the circles interests in the continuation of the arms race and another party--quite large as they are--become to some extent a mouthpiece of these circles, sometimes unconsciously.

But, the daily goes on, 'of late' the social movement for the halting of the arms race is gaining strength also in Western countries. This means that the societies of these countries are becoming less receptive to myths and lies, and they are more sensitive to dangers that the policy of intensifying the arms race poses to peace, to human life."

CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES GRAINS, FODDER PRODUCTION

AU161718Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Apr 78 p 4 AU

[PAP correspondnet Franciszek Bobula commentary: "Following the Politburo Session--Increased Grains and Fodder Production Is Agriculture's Key Problem"]

[Summary] If we are to meet our people's increasing demand for meat, we must above all solve the problem of grains and fodder so that we can rapidly increase livestock breeding. [paragraph continues]

To do this we must suitably increase the production of grains and fodder. For example, if we increase the area sown with grains to at least 8.5 million hectares in 1980 and if we suitably raise grain yields, we could increase grain output by 6-7 million tons a year. This is a very difficult task, but can be achieved if everyone concerned does his job properly. Agricultural authorities are seeking to increase the area sown with high-yield grains by 1.5 million hectares in 1975-80, and it is expected that scientific centers will supply farmers with a further 15 species of high-yield seeds. Another important factor is that in 1980 our agriculture will possess as many as 31,000 combines.

Considerable yields of fodder can be obtained from arable lands if our farmers grow mixtures of legumes and grasses. If they grow this mixture on at least some 880,000 hectares, they can harvest over 7 million tons of valuable fodder hay. Growing corn is even more profitable, provided farming is supplied with the necessary equipment for growing and harvesting corn--whose area in 1980 should increase to over 1 million hectares (including some 300,000 hectares cultivated for seed corn. We could also greatly raise the yields of potatoes and fodder beets--to 200-220 quintals per hectare--if we planted high-yield potatoes and beets. In this case, we could decrease the area of potatoes and beet cultivation and still increase their yields to over 48 million tons, of which 29 million tons could be used as fodder. We could also increase the cultivation of semi-sweet beets [polly-past] to at least 240,000 hectares. These beets are twice as fertile as potatoes and can be used to feed hogs.

Even the previous examples illustrate our untapped potential to increase grains and fodder production, but far more enormous possibilities are presented by permanent grasslands, of which we have over 4 million hectares, including 2.7 million hectares that can be intensively cultivated. This cheapest source of fodder is totally ignored by many farmers, which means that some 2 million or more tons of hay are lost to us every year. Another source of fodder are aftercrops, which are sown at present on 2.3 million hectares, although they can and must be sown on at least 3 million hectares. By-products are also an important fodder source. For example, in 1980 the sugar industry will be able to supply our farmers with about 13 million tons of beet pulp and other by-products.

However, the problem is not merely to produce enough domestic fodder, what is equally important is the proper way to conserve it. For example, modern storage techniques reduce losses by over 40 percent. The planned increase in the production and supply of industrial fodder will be profitable when that fodder is rationally fed to animals. Any waste and carelessness in this regard will only hinder the development of livestock breeding. We must all bear in mind that progress in animal production will determine our success in providing abundant food for the people.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE CALLS FOR EFFECTIVE SOCIAL CONTROL

AU1711152Y Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 13 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Commentary signed "J.S.": "For Control That Is Really Effective"]

[Text] The issue of increasing the effectiveness of control continues to be one of the topics to which our mass media have devoted much attention. They are right, because this effectiveness still leaves much to be desired. Our people know this and the party and government leadership is aware of it. This awareness has been reflected in the projected modifications of the law on the People's Councils. The law is to include a chapter on social control committees.

Sejm committees are now working on this draft chapter, which will then be discussed with the people, because people, too, should state their views on the subject. It is true that the draft concerns only one system of control (other systems are external control carried out by the appointed state institutions and internal control carried out by the managements of individual enterprises), but this system is enormously important since the activization of society can produce tangible and positive results.

We should bear in mind, however, that even the best and most thorough control can be truly effective in eliminating various features of broad social pathology only if the necessary conclusions are drawn from the irregularities it uncovers and from the proposals it makes. These conclusions should also include those applying to persons.

Krystyna Daszkiewicz was right in reminding us of this in her article published in the April issue of NOWE DROGI under the title "The Status of Reliable Accountability." We should bear in mind that merely detecting evil features should not be the only task of effective control, even though it is its primary and most important task. What is also important is to remove the causes of these evil features, to change the situation and to insure in the maximally effective manner that no recurrence of evil is possible, as NOWE DROGI stressed. This calls for "greater consistency in taking people and institutions to account for their transgressions revealed by control."

Let us add in this connection that there is no need to conceal such cases. On the contrary, they should be given publicity, which can help prevent their recurrence and can serve as a warning to others. There is certainly no need for us to prove how necessary this is.

Of course, even now we can find information in the press in this connection from time to time, but it concerns sporadic and extreme cases, almost exclusively the cases that are dealt with by prosecutors.

At the same time, we have noted the intensification of practices that, because of their profound immorality and dishonesty, require far more energetic countermeasures than is now the case. We have in mind the deliberate deceiving of control bodies by various institutions and enterprises in which various irregularities and transgressions have been uncovered.

The mass media are included among such control bodies. It is a fact that the recent decree of the Council of Ministers on responding to press criticism has brought about that those who have been subjected to public criticism have been writing greater numbers of letters to editorial boards, but it is also a fact that the assurances included in many such letters that the negative features have been eliminated are untrue. But what does the press matter when some managers and directors use the same method vis-a-vis prosecuting authorities when replying to their inquiries about the existence of the conditions favoring thefts and abuses and to their demands that such conditions be effectively eliminated? The prosecuting authorities have recently revealed many examples showing how such inquiries and demands are dealt with: by letters which avow that abuses have been dealt with when in fact they have not.

Such practices should be publicly condemned and those guilty of them should be severely punished. Otherwise, the effectiveness of control will continue to be doubtful, however efficiently it may be organized.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE RAPS ARBITRARY PRICE HIKES

AU161657Y Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 12 Apr 78 p 1 AU

[Commentary signed "AKR": "Against Arbitrariness in Price Fixing"]

[Text] From time to time you can read in the press that the State Price Commission has intervened in cases in which producers, for their own advantage, infringe on the rules governing the fixing of prices for their products. For example, as a result of control checks last year, the Lodz regional branch of the State Price Commission has questioned and changed prices in 128 cases. At the same time, it meted out fines of over 28 million to enterprises that had increased the prices of their products. In addition, three employees of these enterprises were administratively punished and 23 employees were cautioned or fined by lay judicial colleges and by courts.

The control checks carried out by the Katowice branch of the commission in 29 industrial, service and commercial enterprises produced similar results. It was proved that the prices on 299 products had been increased or had been incorrectly fixed and that the additional profits accruing from this totaled 221 million lawlessly extracted from the customers' pockets. Examples of this kind are legion. There is no need to demonstrate how important price control checks and harmony between the state's price policy and social policy are. We have already written about this in this daily, proposing among other things that the fixing of prices should be more centralized so as to tame the attempts of the enterprise managers, who possess price-fixing powers [to interfere with prices]. However, this centralization has still not been carried out to a socially appreciable extent.

Efforts such as those above convincingly prove that the authorized enterprises' freedom to fix prices--there are very many of them in this country--acts as an incentive to commit abuses. With the help of various swindles with calculations it is easy to implement the production plans insofar as their value is concerned and even to win the superiors' praise for being able "to cope," but the social results of these practices are more than bad. Apparently the fines imposed on the enterprises which commit price abuses are not too painful because there is nothing to suggest that anyone has so far been deterred from continuing these abuses. In the same way, the punishment meted out to the specific persons who participate in falsifying calculations is not effective enough. The price policy is a complicated and manifold issue. The higher prices on some products are absolutely necessary for good economic reasons, but this is exactly why any abuse in this regard must be resolutely combatted. This is because people believe that each price which is disproportionately high in relation to the real value of a product is a result of a considered, deliberate and centrally directed price policy. This is not true, because, as everyone knows, the central organs are entitled to fix the prices on only a very small ratio of the products sold in the market. Most of these prices are fixed by the so-called people in the field.

We should bear this in mind and we should demand that measures should be taken to effectively tame the arbitrariness of the producers who fix prices to their own benefit. Centralization in this regard would be most desirable, but for the time being what should be done is to intensify control and to greatly increase cash fines imposed on price swindlers. This should not be difficult, especially now when we have been promised that the social control system extending to almost the whole of our economy will be greatly strengthened. Very often the producers caught in the very act of increasing prices argue that this is supposedly beneficial for society. Among other things, they maintain that it is good for the state to increase accumulation. However, the fact is that they are not interested in accumulation; they are interested above all in their own advantage, which has nothing to do with the valid social policy. This is how the state price commission views these problems, laying bare the abuses that are clearly directed against national interests.

MORE ON CEAUSESCU'S U.S. VISIT

Speaks At Dallas Reception

AU171446Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Apr 78 p 3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at reception given in his honor by Dallas Mayor Robert Folson 14 April]

[Text] Mr Mayor, Mrs Folson, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to thank you for your kind words, Mr Mayor, and to extend warm greetings to you, to the ladies and gentlemen present here and to the Dallas residents on my own behalf and on behalf of the Romanian people. (loud applause)

As you know, we are visiting the United States at the invitation of President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Carter. This is the fourth time we have been to the United States, but it is the first time that we have been in Texas and in Dallas. We have already gathered particularly pleasant impressions in Dallas. Today we visited a large enterprise in your state, one that is large, generally, in the United States. I hope that the visit to your city will not only be an occasion for us to become familiar with a beautiful city and to know very hospitable people, but also an occasion to establish closer relations of cooperation with businessmen in Dallas. (loud applause)

I want to confess to you too that the talks we conducted with President Carter have ended with positive results, a fact that is stressed in the declaration we signed together yesterday. This declaration has set the basis for an ever greater development of relations, actually good relations, between Romania and the United States. Although we are countries with different social systems, lasting relations of cooperation have been established between Romania and the United States, both at a bilateral level and as regards cooperation in the international arena. These relations are based on equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and on mutual advantage. (loud applause)

I would like you, Mr Mayor, as well as other compatriots of yours, citizens of Dallas and Texas and, in fact, of the United States to visit Romania to contribute to a better understanding between our peoples, to fulfill their aspirations and those of the whole of mankind for ever better and equal cooperation and for promoting a policy of well-being and happiness for all world nations. (lively applause)

Once again I want to express our thanks for the opportunity to be with you here in Dallas. I wish y u great happiness, prosperity and much good health. (loud, prolonged applause) Being th first head of state to be received in this beautiful new building, I want to state that I am particularly impressed with its style since it shows boldness and, at the same time, that the Dallas residents--I have actually learned that the architect is of Chinese origin--are daring people with prospects and trust in the future. I know that this symbolizes the boldness and greatness of Dallas and of Texas within the United States. (loud, prolonged applause)

Elena Ceausescu Awarded Diploma

AU141326Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 14 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Yesterday at Blair House, the residence of the high-ranking Romanian guests, Comrade Elena Ceausescu received Prof (Emanuel Merdinger), representative of the Executive Council of the Science Academy of Illinois, and his wife.

The U.S. professor awarded the honorary diploma of the science academy of this state to Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Taking the floor, Prof (Emanuel Mendinger) stressed that the awarding of this distinction, the first of its kind awarded by the Illinois Science Academy to a foreign figure, is an expression of the recognition by the Executive Council members of the special contribution made by Comrade Elena Ceausescu to developing scientific research in the chemical field, of the merits of Romanian science and of the international prestige Romania enjoys for its independent policy and for its active contribution to promoting peace throughout the world.

In response, Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed the feelings of satisfaction she experiences whenever the contribution made by Romanian science to developing science generally is appreciated abroad, considering that this is a eulogy to the creative capability of the Romanian people. Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed the conviction that through close cooperation the Romanian and U.S. men of science will do all they can to use the results of research for the interests of peace, friendship and for mankind's general progress.

Ceausescu Arrives in New Orleans

AU171245Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0902 GMT 17 Apr 78 AU

[Text] New Orleans, (AGERPRES) 17/4/1978--After visiting Cameron iron works, one of the big American enterprises specialized in producing pipes for the chemical industry and power equipment, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the officials accompanying him arrived in New Orleans. At the international airport, the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people were welcomed by local officials, representatives of economic and commercial bodies of the state of Louisiana.

Welcoming the guests, Mayor Moon Landrieu handed to the Romanian head of state the diploma of honorary citizen of New Orleans. After the arrival ceremony, the official file headed for Royal Orleana Hotel in the old part of the city; the residence reserved for the distinguished Romanian guests during their visit in the state of Louisiana.

Visits Offshore Rig

AU171246Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 17 Apr 78 AU

[Text] New Orleans,(AGERPRES) 17/4/1978--During his visit in the state of Louisiana, President Nicolae Ceausescu was the guest to the oilworkers of the Ocean Queen drilling rig in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr H.J. Kelly, president of the Ocean Drilling and Exploration Company (O.D.E.C.O.), presented the principles according to which the rig was built and its organization. Being, as to its performances, the third among the technologies for offshore oil and gas drilling rigs, Ocean Queen, a mobile-type rig, can be fixed in waters down to 350 m. and can drill at over 7,000 m. depths. [sentence as received] It is 120 m. long and 70 m. wide, allowing for the activity of some tens of workers and experts in three shifts. A film was shown on a t.v. screen for the Romanian guests about the transport, assembling and commissioning operations of the rig. President Nicolae Ceausescu discussed then with Hugh J. Kelly, with the other American experts about the main problems raised by the building and the efficient use of offshore drilling rigs.

At the end of the visit, the workers on the drilling rig warmly sent off Romania's president requesting him to convey greetings to their Romanian colleagues on the rig in the Black Sea.

Romania's president expressed his hope that following this visit, the relations of collaboration existing between Romanian enterprises and O.D.E.C.O. would be given a fresh impulse and steps would be taken for carrying out mutually advantageous cooperation ventures.

Answering the questions of the New Orleans press and radio-television, the Romanian head of state said that the purpose of his visit on the offshore drilling rig was to directly know the technology and experience of the U.S.A. in this domain, to compare it with the performances of the Romanian Gloria drilling rig and to identify possibilities and concrete forms of collaboration with American firms.

New Orleans Mayor Hosts Dinner

AU1712492 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 17 Apr 78 AU

[Text] New Orleans (AGERPRES) 17/4/1978--Moon Landrieu, mayor of New Orleans, gave a reception at the Plimsoll Club in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, where many officials of the state of Louisiana took part, as also representatives of the local economic life, businessmen, experts, scientists and writers.

Next, the distinguished guests participated in a dinner given by the mayor of the city and his wife, and by the International Centre of Commerce of the state of Louisiana.

Presenting the personality of the Romanian head of state, Basil Rusovich Jr [name as received], president of the International Centre of Commerce, said among others: All of us appreciate the merits of President Nicolae Ceausescu in the struggle he wages for world peace, for collaboration and understanding among peoples. After having read his biography, I respect him still more and compare him with the great personalities in the history over the centuries. Making this comparison, I particularly think of his activity as political leader. The loftiest wish of President Nicolae Ceausescu is that of best living and working conditions to be created for people. I support the idea of world security, so frequently held by him, and the fact that each country must be independent. The speaker said then that the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu in New Orleans was the beginning of ever closer links of friendship between that American city and the Romanian ones.

The personality of the Romanian head of state was also praised by Mayor Moon Landrieu, who said among others: We are living the happy moments of moving ahead the relations of friendship and good collaboration between our states and we believe that, when you leave this city, you will still feel our sincere friendship even if there are differences of political and philosophical conceptions between us. We believe that beyond these differences existing between our country and other countries, good collaboration can develop, that these differences will gradually be diminished and the peoples from all parts of the world will be more united.

On behalf of the population of New Orleans, Mayor Landrieu gave President Nicolae Ceausescu the key of the city.

Warmly speaking at the dinner was also Michael Molony [name as received], president of the directors' board of the Port of New Orleans.

Speaking next was President Nicolae Ceausescu, whose toast was repeatedly punctuated by the applause of those present.

Ceausescu Speaks at Dinner

AU171255Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 17 Apr 78 AU

[Text] New Orleans, (AGERPRES) 17/4/1978--Thanking for the warm words addressed to him and to the Romanian people, about the strengthening relations of friendship between Romania and the United States, President Nicolae Ceausescu said in his toast:

Certainly, there are philosophical problems which have been discussed not only since today, they have been discussed for a long time and will be discussed still longer. Essential is the fact, however, that in the world of today, where there are countries with differing social systems, we have to do everything to find the way which should enable each nation--irrespective of its size--to develop free, to be master of its destiny. And it is precisely in this spirit that Romania's relations with the United States develop, grounded on equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, on the right of each nation to choose its fate independently. We can say that the experience of these relations proves that this is the sole way which can lead to a mutually advantageous cooperation, contributing to the promotion of democratic relations, ensuring peace on our planet. This has materialized in the fact that the economic exchanges between Romania and the United States have grown more than tenfold since 1970 till now and these days fresh possibilities have been identified, both during the talks with the President of your country and the talks with many U.S. firms, to further expand this cooperation, under new forms of cooperation in production, of joint companies as well, which open big prospects of mutually advantageous collaboration.

We have already relations with a series of companies of your state and city. Yet, we consider that there are much greater possibilities, all the more so as Romania, just as your state, produces oil, Romania being one of the oldest oil producer countries. We can, therefore, in this domain, and actually in others too, raise our collaboration and cooperation onto a much superior level as to what we have achieved so far.

I fully agree to what the president of the board of directors of the port said, showing that we have to perform trade both ways. Taking into account that we import much more through your port, it is natural that a series of firms of your state and of New Orleans, too, import much more from Romania, so that these exchanges be actually made both ways.

Of course, in present-day world, the development of economic collaboration plays an ever more important role both for surmounting complex problems of international life and for developing relations of friendship and cooperation among peoples. We would like that these relations be part of the ever more marked preoccupation of today's mankind to put an end to the division of the world into poor and rich countries--considering that more than two thirds of mankind live in conditions of underdevelopment--to establish a new economic order based on equality and equity, on mutual advantage in the economic relations, on a more substantial support to the developing countries. Since in the present-day conditions, without eradicating undervelopment, liquidating the division of the world into poor and rich, one cannot speak of progress, stability, peace and collaboration.

Mister President of the International Centre of Commerce spoke of Romania's Latinity and referred to a certain Latin influence in your state. It is true, Romania is a state of Latin or Daco-Latic origin--and I must tell you that in 1980 we celebrate 2050 years since the setting up of the first centralized Dacien state. And what has always characterized my people is its wish of liberty, its resolve not to kneel in front of anyone. Even in the hardest times--of the domination of the Ottoman empire, for instance--the Romanian principalities had never let themselves be brought to their knees, they kept aloft the banner of national independence.

That is why equality of rights, national independence are in the blood of my people that will always be on the side of the peoples wishing to live free, to be themselves, not to admit to be dominated by others.

But you know well that this is not a characteristic of the Latin countries alone. It is the characteristic of the Africans, Asians, Europeans alike, of each people that declares ever more firmly for becoming master of its destiny, of its national riches, that wish to participate, on an equal footing in international activity, in economic collaboration. It is precisely in this that the fundamental transformation occurred in the world and asserting itself ever more strongly in international life besides, ushering in an era of liberty for all nations, an era of genuine affirmation of man as master of himself who builds his life as he wishes.

I have referred to all this because in the joint declaration I signed with President Carter they hold an important place as a basis for the Romanian-U.S. collaboration internationally. In this context, we would like, by developing collaboration with U.S. firms, with the United States, to develop also an ever closer collaboration with the firms in your city and state of Louisiana on mutually advantageous principles which should really serve the progress of the economic, scientific and cultural relations, of the interchanges of persons, lead to a better acquaintance between the Romanian and American peoples, to a policy of peace internationally.

I will be very glad if an ever larger number of representatives of firms in the state of Louisiana, of you present at this dinner and of citizens of your state visit Romania.

Ceausescu Arrives in New York

AU1714537 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 Apr 78 AU

[Summary] "President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu arrived in New York yesterday afternoon on a plane made available to the head of the Romanian state by the White House. The high-ranking guests were accompanied by Chief of Protocol of the U.S. Department of State Dobelle, by William Luers, deputy assistant secretary for European affairs, and by Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest.

"The head of the Romanian state is accompanied by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister at the Presidential Office of the Republic and head of the president's group of counselors; and Ioan Avram, minister of machinebuilding."

Local U.S. officials welcomed the Romanian guests at John F. Kennedy Airport. Nicolae M. Nicolae, Romanian ambassador to Washington, and his wife and Ambassador Ion Datcu, our country's representative at the United Nations, and Romanian mission members were also present. The national anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania was played and a group of Romanian and U.S. children presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Ceausescu's New York Activities

AU1720587 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 17 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today met with David Rockefeller, president of Chase Manhattan Bank. The meeting was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei, Romania's Ambassador to Washington Nicolae M. Nicolae, (Joseph Reed), vice president of the bank, and (Emilio Francolini), representative for UN affairs of the bank.

During the ensuing talk, the sides discussed--in a cordial atmosphere--matters pertaining to cooperation with Chase Manhattan Bank within the framework of the general development of Romania-U.S. relations. The sides also discussed certain aspects of the current international situation.

The head of the Romanian state also received (Arthur Schneider), chairman of the AID committee for Romania to eliminate the consequences of floods and earthquakes. On this occasion, too, the talks took place in a cordial atmosphere. Romania's president also received Edward Koch, mayor of New York. The sides had a talk on matters of common interest.

Receives New York Businessmen

AU181008Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[All names as received]

[Text] New York, AGERPRES 18/4/1978--On April 17, the last day of his visit in the U.S., President Nicolae Ceausescu had in New York interviews with personalities of the American public life and with exponents of the U.S. business circles. We have reported in our previous newscasts about the successive interviews of the Romanian head of state with E. Koch, mayor of New York City; D. Rockefeller, chairman of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank; as also with A. Schneider, chairman of the committee of relief to Romania to remove the consequences of floods and earthquakes.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also received the same day at the residence reserved for him in New York: Milton Rosenthal, president of the Engelhard Minerals Company and chairman for the U.S. of the Romanian-American Economic Council. The Romanian head of state discussed with the guest questions concerning the evolution of Romanian-U.S. economic relations.

The president of the company was highly appreciative of Romania's development in economy, highlighting also the good relations established and developing between the U.S. and Romania in the economic as well as in other fields of activity.

Highlighted was also the positive activity carried on by the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council, the resolve of both sides to further work for using still more widely the great possibilities of increasing economic exchanges and amplifying the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

Representatives of the Business Circles Under the Federation of Jewish Associations of the U.S.A.

President Nicolae Ceausescu received the representatives of the business circles under the Federation of Jewish Associations of the U.S.A.: Frank Lautnberg, president and executive director of Automatic Data Processing; Lawrence Tisch, council president of the Loew's Corporation; Henry A. Rosenberg Jr., president of the council and executive director of the Crown Central Petroleum Corporation; Maynard Wishner, president of the Walter Heller and Co.; Philip E. Hoffman, president of the executive committee of U.S. Realty; Stephen Peck, partner in the Weiss, Peck and Greer Company; Jerold Hoffberger, president of the Carling National Breweries Inc.; Kenneth Lipper, partner in the Salomon Bros., Company; and Alfred Moses, vice-president of the American Jewish Committee.

During the talks on the occasion, broached were questions concerning Romanian-U.S. relations, based on the principles included in the joint declaration signed during the visit of the Romanian head of state in the U.S.A. Opinions were also exchanged on the present-day international situation.

Philip Klutznik, President of the World Jewish Congress

President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the WJC broached aspects of Romanian-U.S. relations in the light of the results of the visit Romania's president paid to the United States, of the official documents and agreements established on the occasion.

Gabriel Hauge, Chairman of the Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Company

President Nicolae Ceausescu and the American businessman approached problems of the relations of collaboration in finance with the Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Company, as part of the general development of Romanian-U.S. economic relations.

William Norris, President of the Control Data Corporation

President Nicolae Ceausescu received William Norris, president of the Control Data Corporation, accompanied by Robert Schmidt, first vice-president; Henry Varchbridge, vice-president and Mode Wesley, general director of the corporation.

Discussed was the development of Romanian-American economic collaboration and cooperation. In this context. broached were ways of further improving the activity of the Romcontrol Data Romanian-U.S. joint company in the production of electronic equipment and computers, and the realisation of fresh cooperation ventures in this domain with Romanian enterprises.

John O. Logan, President of the Board of Directors of the Universal Oil Product Company

During the meeting between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the Universal Oil Product Company, discussed were a series of problems concerning the continuation and expansion of the company's collaboration and cooperation with kindred Romanian enterprises, generally the Romanian-U.S. relations in the production of oilfield equipment.

President of the Friendship Ambassadors Foundation

President Nicolae Ceausescu received Harry Morgan, president of the Friendship Ambassadors Foundation and his wife.

During the talk between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Harry Morgan, president of the Friendship Ambassadors Foundation, reference was made to the good relations established between the Romanian and American youth, the mutual visits arranged under the auspices of the Friendship Ambassadors Foundation, the contribution made to better acquaintance and rapprochement between the young generations and, generally, between the Romanian and American peoples.

Attends New York Luncheon

AU1809502 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[Text] New York, AGERPRES 18/4/1978--On April 17, the last day of the U.S. visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu attended a reception and luncheon given in their honour by the U.S.-Romanian Economic Council and the Foreign Policy Association of New York, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

The guests included the Romanian officials who accompanied the Romanian head of state on his U.S. visit.

Attending the reception and luncheon were Milton Rosenthal, chairman fo the U.S. in the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council, president of the Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Company; Burgess Carter, president of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, American officials, representatives of political, commercial, industrial, financial and banking circles of the U.S.A.

During the reception and luncheon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu conversed in a cordial atmosphere with representatives of New York political and economic life. Toasts were raised.

Concludes U.S. Visit, Departs

AU180951Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0902 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[Text] New York, AGERPRES 18/4/1978--In the evening of April 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu, concluded the state visit to the United States of America, paid at the invitation of U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Rosalynn Carter.

The Romanian head of state was accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister at the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Romania, head of the group of advisers to the president; Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry.

At the J.F. Kennedy International Airport, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were given a warm send off by William Luers, deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs; Evan Dobelle, head of the U.S. protocol; Ambassador Francis Plimpton, representative of the city mayor, by other federal and local officials.

Present were Nicolae M. Nicolae, Romanian ambassador to the U.S.A., Ambassador Ion Datcu, permanent representative of Romania to the U.N. and other Romanian officials.

Ceausescu Returns to Bucharest

AU180956Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 18 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/4/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest today, on concluding their state visit to the U.S.A. at the invitation of President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Rosalynn Carter.

On arrival at the Otopeni Airport, Romania's president was welcomed by the members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership, as also by thousands of Bucharesters.

AGERPRES Reports on Communique

LD181036Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

["Joint Communique"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/4/1978--At the invitation of President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Carter, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Mrs Elena Ceausescu, paid a state visit to the United States of America, between April 12-17, 1978.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jimmy Carter conducted official talks on the current state of relations between Romania and the United States as well as on the possibilities for their further development. They also had a broad exchange of views on a series of major world problems of common concern. The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere of openness, esteem, and mutual respect which reflects the positive evolution in Romanian-United States relations.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, met with members of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The talks showed that both sides desire to contribute to the deepening of understanding and to the growth of contacts between the Romanian and American peoples. President Nicolae Ceausescu also met with leading personalities in the business, financial, scientific, engineering and cultural life of the United States.

The two presidents noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries have further developed and broadened in the spirit of the principles embodied in the joint declaration signed in Washington, D.C., on December 5, 1973. They expressed their common determination and interest to encourage and promote the continuing expansion of ties of cooperation and friendship between the two countries and peoples.

In order to further develop and diversify the relations between the two countries as well as to contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jimmy Carter signed a joint declaration.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction at the results of their talks and agreed to continue the bilateral dialogue at the highest level as well [few words indistinct] level and through diplomatic channels.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu also visited, in addition to Washington, D.C., Chattanooga, Dallas, Houston, New Orleans and New York.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mrs Elena Ceausescu expressed their cordial thanks to President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Rosalynn Carter for the friendly and hospitable reception extended to them during their visit which is a natural expression of the traditional friendship and mutual respect between the Romanian and American peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu invited President Jimmy Carter and Mrs Rosalynn Carter to pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Oprea, Avram Meet Businessmen

AU1721007 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 17 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, and Comrade Ion Avram, minister of the machine building industry, had working meetings with the management of such companies as Westinghouse, (I.U.) International and General Electric. They discussed a number of matters pertaining to expanding economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Romanian economic enterprises and organizations and U.S. companies. The sides placed stress on cooperation in the field of metallurgical equipment.

USSR CULTURE MINISTER DEMICHEV CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

Djuranovic Receives Demichev

LD172013Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1709 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 17 (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today received candidate member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and USSR Minister of Culture Petr Nilovich Demichev.

Djuranovic and Demichev exchanged opinions on internal socio-political and economic development, the situation in bilateral economic relations and some international questions. A topic of special interest was the two countries' cooperation in the scientific and cultural fields and the possibilities for its further expansion.

Demichev Leaves for Moscow

LD172016Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

["Demichev Leaves"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, April 17 (TANJUG)--Candidate member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and USSR Minister of Culture Petr Nilovich Demichev left Belgrade for Moscow today, after a week's official visit to Yugoslavia as guest of the Federal Executive Council.

During the visit, Demichev met with highest representatives of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Federal Executive Council, as well as representatives of cultural life in Yugoslavia. They discussed bilateral cooperation in the field of culture and education and further development of the overall relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Demichev was also informed about preparations for the 11th Congress of the LCY.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY TURKISH PRIME MINISTER

LD171212Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Joint communique issued in Belgrade on 17 April on the 13-16 April visit to Yugoslavia of Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit]

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, Bulent Ecevit, the Turkish prime minister, paid an official visit to Yugoslavia from 13-16 April.

Bulent Ecevit, the Turkish prime minister, was received by President of the SFRY Josip Broz Tito. In their cordial and friendly conversation they discussed the continued development of relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Turkey and the most important issues of international relations.

Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency, also met with Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and spent some time in friendly conversation with him.

The Turkish prime minister visited the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia where he had talks with Milanko Renovica, president of the executive council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, and Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and other personalities from these republics.

The Turkish prime minister placed a wreath at the tomb of the unknown hero and visited cultural monuments in Belgrade.

The Turkish prime minister and the members of the delegation expressed sincere gratitude for the very cordial and warm welcome they received from their hosts and the friendly peoples of Yugoslavia. At the end of his visit the honored guest expressed respect for the progress and development which the SFRY has attained.

Also taking part in the talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Prime Minister Ecevit, were: On the Yugoslav side, Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ilija Vakic, president of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia; Franjo Nadj, member of the Federal Executive Council; Krsto Bulajcic, director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Cultural-Educational and Technical Cooperation; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ramadan Vranici, SFRY ambassador in Ankara; Berislav Blazevic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and others. Also taking part on the Turkish side were: Gunduz Okcun, minister of foreign affairs; Hikmet Cetin, state minister; Oguz Cokmen, Turkish ambassador to the SFRY; (Bilsaj Kuruc), state under secretary for planning; Dogan Karan, rector of Hacettepe University in Ankara; (Seref Durungenul), state under secretary in the ministry of industry; (Serafetin Turan), state under secretary in the ministry of culture; and others.

The two premiers examined international problems of mutual interest and paths toward the continued strengthening of relations between the two countries. The talks were held in an atmosphere of the cordiality and traditional friendship which exists between the two countries. They noted with satisfaction that their assessments of the world situation and the two countries' interests were sufficiently close as to allow both countries to coordinate their policies so as to contribute to detente, the full application of the Helsinki final act, disarmament and the construction of a new and more just international economic order.

The two sides agreed that detente must become a lasting, all-embracing and democratic process with equal participation and contribution by every country, regardless of size or power; that the application of the letter and spirit of the Helsinki final act at the unilateral, bilateral and multilateral levels represents the precondition for strengthening peace, security and understanding between peoples; that effective measures for disarmament are necessary for the peaceful development of human society; and that it is impossible to realize a new and just international economic order only through the solidarity and mutual cooperation of the developing countries and their negotiations with the developed countries.

In keeping with the atmosphere of detente in Europe, both sides reiterated that importance of developing relations between the Balkan states and their readiness to make efforts with a view to establishing multilateral cooperation at the economic, scientific and technical levels. They also agreed to support initiatives regarding the strengthening of peace and stability in the Balkans.

The two premiers agreed that the permanent nonalinement, independence and sovereignty of Cyprus were in the interests of the entire region and that this would mean a great contribution to detente. The Turkish prime minister explained that the latest initiative by the Turkish administration on Cyprus was designed to submit concrete and fundamental proposals for the creation of a bizonal and bicommunal federal state to secure lasting peace and security for the two national communities on the island. The Yugoslav side expressed the hope that an immediate renewal of talks would come about on a constructive and substantive basis and that these talks would produce positive results to the satisfaction of both national communities.

In their examination of the situation in the Middle East both sides expressed grave concern over the recent development of events in this region and they share the view that positive steps should be taken to bring about a peaceful, comprehensive and just settlement to the conflict, which demands the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the guaranteeing of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own state. As regards the military intervention by Israel on the territory of Lebanon, both sides underscored the incompatibility of this act with efforts designed to find a peaceful settlement to the Middle East issue and emphasized the need for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Both sides reiterated their devotion to the principles and aims of the UN Charter. They stated that they would continue to support the role of the United Nations in strengthening world peace, security and international cooperation.

The two sides expressed the hope that the third UN conference on the law of the sea would adopt solutions acceptable to all states and they underlined their conviction that these solutions must satisfy the legitimate demands of all countries, including those with specific relationships with the sea. The two sides expressed readiness to make efforts in order that the conference should achieve satisfactory results.

The two sides exchanged views on the situation in Africa. Condemning all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination, they again stressed their powerful support for the national liberation movements of the African peoples fighting for realization of their national aspirations and their rights to independence.

The Turkish side listened with particular interest to the report on the activities of the nonalined countries and the role of nonalinement in international relations, as well as the intensified constructive contribution by these countries to the search for a peaceful settlement to important international problems.

The Yugoslav side listened with great interest to the report on new approaches by the Turkish Government to the main international and regional issues and its views at the regional level, as well as the establishment of lasting peace and understanding in the region and the realization of mutually advantageous cooperation.

The two sides made a positive assessment of the successful development of bilateral relations and noted that a good foundation exists for a greater volume of economic cooperation and for more substantive and broader cultural cooperation and cooperation of other kinds. In their view the friendly relations between the two countries would thereby be promoted to an ever greater extent.

Convinced that greater possibilities exist than those hitherto made use of between the two friendly countries for the advancement of mutual relations in industry and trade and for the establishment of closer cooperation at the economic level, the two sides agreed that the conclusion of long-term arrangements would have important effects on their economic development and the promotion of the current trade exchange. They also agreed on the usefulness and need for setting up and promoting industrial cooperation and joint investments between their industries, something which would aid their economies.

Both sides agreed to carry out to this end all the necessary preparations before the forthcoming meeting of the mixed committee for economic cooperation.

Agreement was reached that the Yugoslav-Turkish mixed commission should effectively examine issues relating to property and social insurance in the interests of the two countries.

Both premiers agreed to continue to nurture, in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, the traditional cultural links, and to coordinate their reciprocal activities at the scientific-research and cultural levels.

The two premiers stressed that the existence of a Turkish nationality in Yugoslavia, equal with all the nations and nationalities of the SFRY, constituted a living and firm bond of friendship between the two countries.

The premiers stressed the use to be derived from the intensification of contacts and the exchange of views at various levels between representatives of the two countries, which would contribute to the consolidation of mutual understanding and trust.

Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit thanked Veselin Djuranovic for the warm welcome and sincere hospitality accorded him and his delegation during their stay in the SFRY and invited the president of the Federal Executive Council to pay an official visit to Turkey. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HAVANA NONALINED MEETING

LD1417OOY Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 14 Apr 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 14 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation, headed by member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Information, Muhamed Berberovic, left for Cuba today. The delegation members are Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milic Bugarcic, Director of TANJUG Pero Ivacic and Director General of Radio-Television Sarajevo Milan Uzelac. The delegation will take part in work of the inter-governmental co-ordinating council for nonaligned co-operation in the field of information from 17 to 20 April.

This second meeting of the inter-governmental council will consider the results of the non-aligned countries' activities during 1977 deriving from the plan of action for co-operation adopted by the council and new initiatives and action to elaborate further and more concretely programmes of action in co-operation among news agencies, co-operation among broadcasting organizations and in other important areas. The meeting of the council coincides with intensive preparations for the ministerial conference and sixth summit of the nonaligned.

The council is expected to give special attention to the implementation of agreement on providing organized news coverage for the nonaligned countries' and world public through the nonaligned news agencies' pool and specially formed pools of broadcasting organizations, of the forthcoming important meetings of the nonaligned countries. The council will also consider concrete proposals for technical and other assistance to the least developed nonaligned countries in developing their infrastructure facilities in the field of information, and the training of professionals and technicians for this field.

The strengthening of national information media, it is emphasized in Belgrade, is one of the vital conditions for the establishment of equal relations and cooperation, both among the nonaligned countries, and within the framework of the world information system. Action so far successfully carried through, especially in the post-Colombo period, and that now planned, are a component part of the process of decolonization in the field of information. They contribute to a change in the relationships within the existing world information system and to the establishment of equal cooperation.

GRLICKOV LEADS DELEGATION TO SPANISH CP CONGRESS

Received by Tito

LD171323Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bugojno--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has received in Bugojno Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, before his departure for Madrid at the head of an LCY delegation which is to attend the Ninth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party.

Delegation Departs for Madrid

LD171506Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 17, (TANJUG)--At the invitation of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee a delegation of the Yugoslav League of Communists, headed by Secretary in the Executive Committee Aleksandar Grlickov, left today for Madrid. The LCY delegation will attend the Ninth Congress of the Spanish Communist Party.

17 Apr Madrid Arrival

LD172133Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, April 17 (TANJUG)--Secretary in the Presidency Executive Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dr Aleksandar Grlickov arrived here today at the head of the league's delegation to attend the 9th Congress of the Communist Party of Spain as guests.

The arrivals also include two prominent Yugoslav veterans of the Spanish Civil War, Kosta Nadj and Ales Bebler, who have been invited by the Spanish Communist Party leadership to attend the congress on behalf of the Spanish Civil War veterans from Yugoslavia.

The congress, opening here on Wednesday, is to end on Sunday with a large communist rally in Madrid workers Carabanchel District.

KURTOVIC NOMINATED CANDIDATE FOR SAWPY PRESIDENT

AU171908Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Apr 78 p 6 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] At its session in Sarajevo yesterday, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed a draft resolution for the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of this republic, which, after yesterday's proposals and suggestions, will be introduced soon for public debate.

The Presidium also adopted draft amendments and supplements to the statute of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

"In accordance with the social agreement and conclusions on implementing the cadre policy in the 1978-1982 period, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina decided to propose Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic as member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

"Accepting the wish of Comrade Munir Mesihovic, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to work in the coming period on tasks in this republic, the presidium decided to propose that Comrade Mesihovic be nominated and elected member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and member of the LCY Central Committee.

"At the same time, and in accordance with the agreement reached by representatives of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, and the consultations and agreement reached on the level of the federation, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the **League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina decided that Comrade Todo Kurtovic, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, be nominated as candidate for president of the SAWPY Federal Conference and member of the LCY Central Committee.**"

PRICE RISE DETAILS OUTLINED AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD172026Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 17 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 17 (TANJUG)--During the first quarter of this year prices in Yugoslavia rose more slowly than during the corresponding period of last year. Prices of finished manufactures rose by 0.6 per cent (compared with 2.5 per cent in the first quarter of last year). Prices of communal services by 2.4 (compared with 2.6). And living cost 4.2 (5.9).

Government members of the portfolios brought to notice at a press conference today that in spite of these results pressure on prices is very strong.

The fact that demand in the country is very great also points to this danger. During the first two months of the year, it was stated at the press conference, Yugoslavs bought, paying in cash, goods to a value by 21 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

A very wide front of investment still in course also has effect on the upward trend of prices, as have the attempts of some enterprises to compensate for their losses by raising prices.

At the press conference it was also emphasized that the government will not go on meeting such wishes for rise of prices, which should be maintained within the agreed frames of an 8 per cent rise.

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